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25p

THE TIMES

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Call to arms
The weaponry available to Britain's police

Long-term affair
How to love one partner for life

Salad days?
Times Cook - the fruits of winter

Man in the middle
Clive Norling, international referee, on violence in rugby union

Portfolio

The £2,000 Times Portfolio competition prize was shared yesterday by Mr Gordon Howard of Royston, Hertfordshire, and Mr Steven Babbington of Rugby, Warwickshire. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, Information Service, back page

TUC ready to accept votes cash

The TUC is likely to take a further step towards dismantling its policy of non-co-operation with the Government's employment laws by quietly abandoning its long-standing boycott of state funds for postal ballots

Four executed for Yemen plot

Four senior politicians including an ex-president were executed after a coup attempt was foiled in South Yemen, the Moscow-leaning former British colony of Aden. Several other arrests were reported

TV threat over

A settlement was reached in the month-old dispute involving the television union, which threatened to black-out the 15 ITV companies

US-Soviet link

Pan American World Airways and the Soviet national airline, Aeroflot, signed an agreement to resume flights between the US and the Soviet Union on April 27

Rowland action

Mr Tiny Rowland, Lloyds chief executive, is suing the Al Fayed brothers in Washington DC for alleged defamatory statements concerning their involvement in the House of Fraser

Cadbury buyout

Cadbury Schweppes plans to sell its British food and beverage business, which includes Tynhoe tea, Kenco coffee and Chivers and Hartley jams, to the division's management for \$82.5 million

Attack on GEC

GEC, which is bidding for Plessey, was described by Plessey's chairman as a lustre conglomerate with a poor record in high technology

Bonner surgery

Mrs Helena Bonner, wife of the Soviet dissident, Dr Andrei Sakharov, underwent heart bypass surgery yesterday at Massachusetts General Hospital. Her condition was not known

Dr Who waits

The ending of the next Dr Who series has been left unwritten to enable the BBC to kill off the character if they are unhappy with the programme

Botha pressed

A personal letter from President Botha to President Reagan is understood to press for speedier reforms in South Africa

Micro-worries

The microcomputer market is still uncertain despite the arrival of new models. Computer Horizons, pages 25-29

Sunday racing

Sunday racing in Ireland could become a permanent feature in 1987 following last year's successful trial

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Dispute over letter engulfs Brittan and Heseltine

● Mr Leon Brittan and Mr Michael Heseltine came into conflict in the Commons when Mr Brittan denied receiving a letter from British Aerospace.
● Today's Westland shareholders' meeting at the Connaught Rooms to decide on the Sikorsky package will be adjourned until Friday at the larger Albert Hall.

By Anthony Revins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister and Mr Leon Brittan and Mr Michael Heseltine were last night embroiled in the most clear-cut conflict of fact over the Westland affair.

After Mr Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, had been directly challenged by Mr Heseltine in the Commons the minister told the House that he had not received any letter from British Aerospace about last Wednesday's meeting with Sir Raymond Lygo, chief executive of the company.

But Downing Street sources said last night that a letter had been sent yesterday to the Prime Minister by Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman of British Aerospace.

It is understood that the letter was delivered at midday and sources at the Department of Trade and Industry said last night that Mr Brittan had been informed of its existence "minutes before" he had gone to the Commons to make a statement of the Westland affair.

The letter, marked "private and strictly confidential", is thought to ask for clarification of what Mr Brittan told Sir Raymond last Wednesday night. Mr Heseltine alleged last Thursday that pressure was put on the company to withdraw from the Anglo-European bid for a stake in the Westland helicopter company.

Mr Brittan denied any such pressure yesterday. But he also denied, three times, the existence of the letter. Asked by Mr Heseltine whether the Government had received a letter, he replied: "I have not received any such letter."

Asked whether any minister had received a letter from Sir Raymond or British Aerospace, Mr Brittan said: "I can only speak for myself". He then told Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Belper: "I am not aware of any letter from Sir Raymond Lygo to anyone else either."

Westland sources said last night that Mr Brittan had not told any truth: he had not received a letter, and he was not aware of any such letter.

Today's meeting of shareholders which will determine the future of Westland, the helicopter company, will be adjourned until Friday. The venue is the Connaught Rooms in London to the Royal Albert Hall because Sir John Cuckney, chairman of Westland, believes that more than 2,000 shareholders may attend.

The outcome of the tussle for Westland was thrown into question again yesterday when a 9 per cent stake was sold to buyers believed to be in favour of the Sikorsky-Fiat deal, which is backed by Sir John.

He said last night that he was sufficiently encouraged by proxy voting to be determined that the Sikorsky proposal would be put to the vote on Friday. There had been speculation that

aware of a letter from Sir Raymond. He had not wished to acknowledge the existence of a letter which was strictly confidential.

It was only learnt later that Sir Austin had no objection to Whitehall confirming the existence of the letter.

The astonishing conflict between Mr Heseltine and his former colleagues was underlined earlier by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, who told the House: "Someone

has been telling the truth and someone has not been telling the truth". He accused Mrs Margaret Thatcher of "craven evasion" for refusing to make a statement.

But Mrs Thatcher will face Mr Kinnock at the start of a Commons debate on Westland tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Downing Street sources took the unprecedented step of quoting from the minutes of two ad hoc meetings of ministers held on December 4 and 5 in an attempt to undermine Mr Heseltine's resignation statement.

The argument was put that the Prime Minister had all along been telling the truth and someone has not been telling the truth.

Mr Heseltine's friends said last night that ad hoc meetings were a Downing Street device to kill internal cabinet dissent. They were known as "the club".

Although there had been a majority for killing the European option, Mr Norman Tebbit and Sir Geoffrey Howe had both stood by Mr Heseltine: "the club had missed its target" and he had survived with his case for a European choice at the subsequent meeting of the economic affairs committee on December 9.

Mr Heseltine's friends said last night that he was still confident of success. "The vote will be enough to block the Sikorsky deal", he insisted.

But if the proposal is put to the vote the results would be extremely close. The European consortium is assured of 21 1/2 per cent - 12 per cent from Mr Bristow, 5 per cent from United Scientific Holdings and 4 1/2 per cent committed by proxy, including 1 per cent owned by GEC.

The pro-Sikorsky camp adds up to 39 per cent, including proxy, the state formerly held by Robert Fleming the finance house, but it needs 75 per cent.

The crucial share stake which could hold the balance in the vote changed hands at a price of just over £1.25 a share against a price of 93p in the market.

Westland shares with the intention of defeating Sikorsky, said last night that he was still confident of success. "The vote will be enough to block the Sikorsky deal", he insisted.

Under the proposals Egypt must offer compensation over the border killings last October of seven Israelis, implement treaties on commerce and tourism, and appoint an ambassador to Israel.

In Cairo Israel's decision to go to international arbitration over TABA has been greeted cautiously.

talks with Egypt, page 8

stopped by industrial action at its existing plants.

There are some serious limitations on capacity at the Wapping plant but we would try to get something out as soon as possible. The problem is capacity.

Wanted to keep alive the European option, the alternative to the United Technologies-Fiat bid which would give Sikorsky a base in the United Kingdom.

A source close to Mr Heseltine said last night: "That is life".

Mr Heseltine has said that at those two "ill tempered" meetings and a subsequent meeting of the economic affairs committee of the Cabinet on December 9 the Prime Minister and Mr Brittan attempted to kill off the European option by "removing" a provisional recommendation of European national armaments directors that they would meet future needs with helicopters designed and built in Europe - the basis of a European bid.

He said they failed to secure that decision, which would have left the field open for Sikorsky and a further meeting on December 13 was cancelled.

Downing Street sources said last night that, contrary to Mr Heseltine's allegations, the records of the two ad hoc meetings showed "that a majority of those present were probably prepared to repudiate or reject the national armaments directors' recommendation".

In the event, it was said, the Prime Minister kept the recommendation and the European option alive. One source said last night: "We categorically reject the charge that the Prime Minister was doing the dastardly thing".

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Yesterday the National Graphical Association and Sogat 82 print unions began to ballot their members on proposals to take strike action after the breakdown of talks between them and the company over a no-strike deal at Wapping. The result of both polls will be known next week.

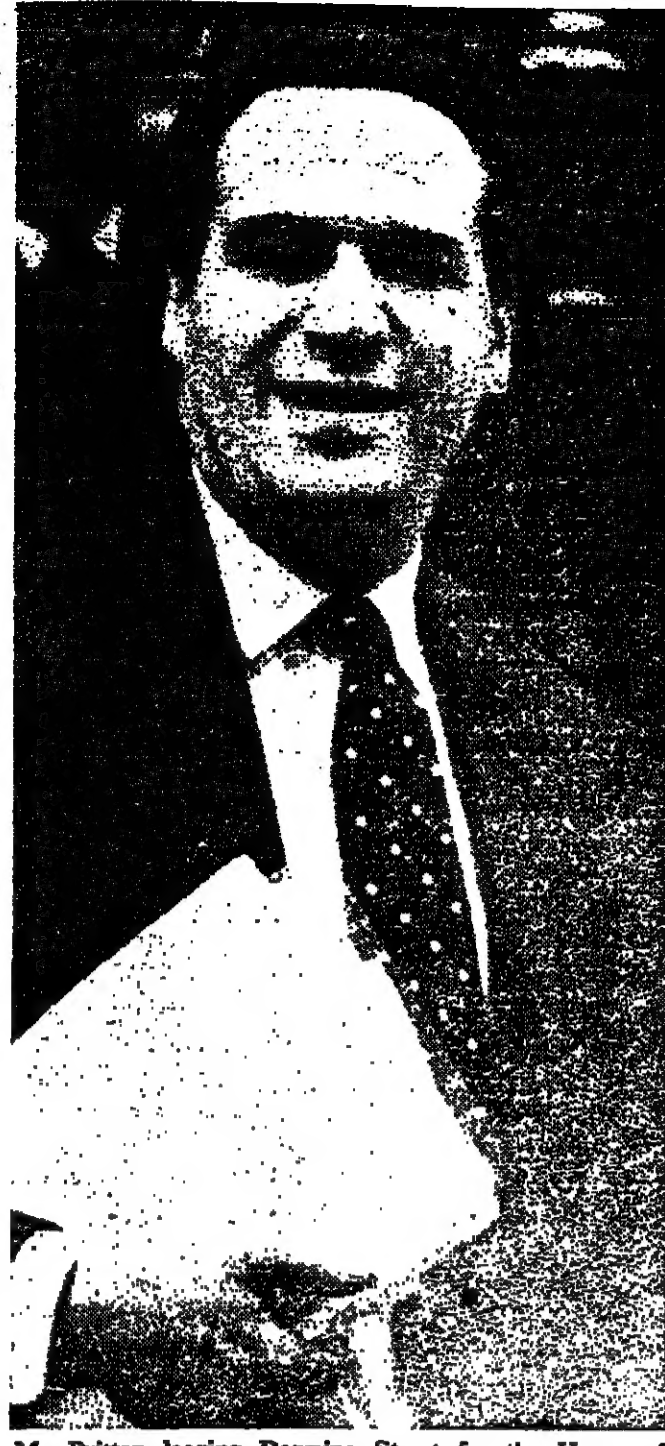
Mr Tony Dabbins, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, said that the five print unions were prepared to put forward

counter proposals that would be "better than anything that has been offered to anyone in the newspaper industry so far".

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, has written to the employers' union regarding them in a national official then a meeting later this week at which there would be an attempt to draw up an alternative package.

Unions were keen last night to draw up a deal which would go some way towards the legally binding no-strike proposals required by the company at Wapping and Glasgow. They were adamant however, that they were not prepared to go all the way.

Members of the NGA and



Mr Brittan leaving Downing Street for the House of Commons yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Talks fail as deadline on Channel link closes

By Philip Webster, Political Correspondent

The British and French governments yesterday failed again to reach agreement on which scheme should be chosen for a fixed link across the Channel.

Britain is insisting that the project chosen should include the option of a road as well as a rail connection.

The Prime Minister and President Mitterrand are due to announce the successful scheme in less than a week.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, had three hours of talks with his French counterpart, Mr Jean Auroux, yesterday and failed to reach a conclusion.

He later disclosed in the Commons that a White Paper, which MPs had assumed would be published next Monday, would set out the Government's wish for the road option to be part of the scheme. The refusal of the Channel Tunnel Group and the other leading contractors, Channel Expressway, which has proposed a joint road and rail tunnel, to work on a combined scheme has been an added difficulty.

It was said last night that Mr Auroux was reporting back to President Mitterrand, and the further talks would be likely with Mr Ridley.

British sources remained confident last night that Monday's announcement would go ahead, and that the French would agree to the road option.

It is felt that the French Assembly elections scheduled for March 16, and the need for the President to announce a big construction project which will bring jobs to the depressed North-East of France, gives the Government a trump card.

Parliament, page 4

UK vessel halted and searched by Iranians

By Denis Taylor and Richard Dowden

The British Government was waiting last night for a report from the master of a British ship, the 30,000-tonne Barber Perseus, which was stopped and searched in international waters by the Iranian Navy, before deciding on a response.

An American merchant ship, the President Taylor, was also stopped and inspected by Iranian sailors on Sunday. Both vessels were allowed to proceed after being searched.

In Muscat yesterday Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, emphasized what he saw as the need for more information on the incident involving the British ship. His initial reaction was: "One is bound to be concerned about incidents of this kind. They offered another reason for seeking to de-escalate the conflict (the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq). The interest that we all have in the continued freedom of navigation in international waters makes it a matter of concern to all of us."

Sir Geoffrey is on a three-nation Middle East tour.

The Barber Perseus was sailing from Muscat via Dubai and Bahrain to Kuwait on Sunday, in international waters in the Gulf of Oman, 11 miles off Oman and 23 miles outside Iranian waters.

Both Britain and the US have a naval ships in the region. The British have two frigates and a supply vessel on patrol. None was in the immediate area when the Barber Perseus, a roll-on-roll-off container vessel, was detained.

Captain Colin Sandy, the master of the ship, said an Iranian frigate challenged the Barber Perseus and ordered it to turn to the Iranian coast and to leave 10, but Captain Sandy said he merely pulled out of the shipping lane and hove to.

Seven armed men came aboard from an inflatable, Continued on back page, col 3

Single legal body proposed in radical reform

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Draft proposals for the most radical reform of the legal profession this century, in which restrictive practices between solicitors and barristers would cease and be replaced by one training and organization aimed at meeting consumer needs, are to go before the Law Society council this week.

The confidential proposals, contained in a report drawn up by a subcommittee of the society, could, if generally endorsed, pave the way for a total restructuring of the profession.

They envisage that the present demarcation between barristers and solicitors, in which barristers have exclusive rights of audience in the higher courts and only solicitors can deal with clients, should be abolished.

Instead there would be a common system of education and training for lawyers, with a specialist body of advocates, smaller than the present Bar, which lawyers could opt for after two or three years in the office of a general practitioner.

Litigants should not have to pay for two lawyers as they do now in bringing court actions, the report says. This greatly contributes to the high cost of litigation.

Instead there should be rights of audience in all courts for all lawyers, restricted only by requirement that he or she had attained the necessary level of experience; and judicial appointments, now restricted at the senior levels to barristers, should be open to all lawyers.

Barristers, who at present cannot sue for fees or be sued for negligence for their advocacy, should have their freedom from liability of contract so that they could be free to sue and be sued, the report suggests.

He proposals, which have gone to council members, are likely to have a big impact among solicitors and at the Bar. They go far wider than pro-

posals put by the solicitors' branch in recent months for wider rights of audience in the higher courts; and clearly are devised with a view to the future of the profession as a whole rather than sectional interests.

They come at a time when the profession as a whole is under pressure to change, particularly from younger members. The Government, too, is keen to end restrictive practices and has already ended the solicitors' monopoly on conveyancing.

In the present climate, the report says, the practices of the professions must be re-examined. At the same time the size of audience in the higher courts and only solicitors can deal with clients, should be abolished.

The time is ripe, it argues, for a fundamental reform to create a profession geared to the needs of the consumer, which would train lawyers to that part of the law their abilities were best suited to and would promote maximum cost-effectiveness.

The present system, with its "rigid division" between the two branches, stands in the way of such reform. It is not realistic for would-be lawyers to have to choose at an early stage if they want to be solicitors or barristers nor for higher advocacy to be reserved to barristers. In the public interest, advocates should be drawn from the widest pool of talent available.

As far as judges are concerned, the report says: "The public must be concerned that given that many of the best legal brains come from barristers, the pool of those available for senior judicial appointment excludes very many lawyers of the highest intellectual calibre and qualification."

Everyone should qualify as "lawyer" after common training Continued on back page, col 5

Parents tell teachers to settle pay dispute

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Britain's biggest parents' organization, the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations, which claims to represent four million parents, is calling on the teachers to settle their 11-month pay dispute at today's Acat talks.

The confederation announced yesterday that the teachers should settle "on the best offer now available" and stop their industrial action. A motion, approved by the confederation's national executive, recommended the setting up of an independent review body to look at pay and conditions in the long term.

The decision amounts to a switch in policy for the confederation, which represents 5,000 schools.

parent teacher associations, and had previously been calling on the Government to provide more money to settle the dispute.

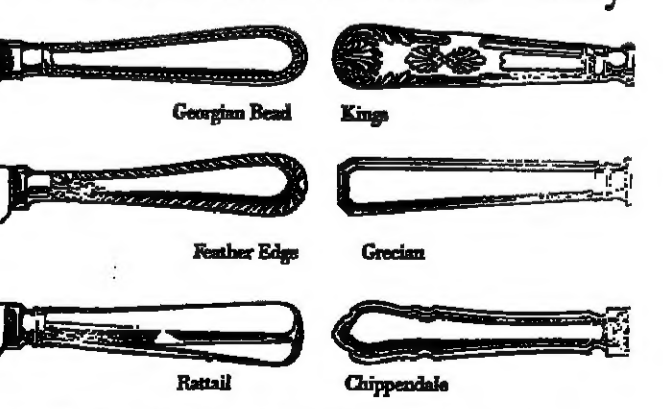
Mr Jack Jones, the confederation's general secretary who is a head teacher and member of the National Union of Teachers, said: "For the sake of our children we want the teachers, unions to sit at Acat all day and all night until this resolved."

That meant the teachers accepting 6.9 per cent, staged so that they received 7.3 per cent by the end of March, he said.

Mr Jones said that parents were losing sympathy with the teachers and were moving their children to independent

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TUC may be ready to accept state funds for ballots

By Donald MacIntyre, Labour Editor

The TUC general council is likely to scrap its long-standing boycott of state funds for postal ballots next month, without calling a formal conference of its 91 affiliated unions.

The swiftly accelerating process of dismantling the 1982 Wembley conference policy of non-co-operation with the Government's employment laws is heralded in a confidential document going before the TUC's employment committee tomorrow.

The draft of the paper, which will be put to a consultative meeting of the principal union officers on February 13, acknowledges that the general council could call a formal special conference or conference to reverse the policy. It could also wait until next September's annual congress before taking any decisive steps.

But the document pointedly asserts that under the TUC's rule 2 (a) the general council has the power to act "with complete discretion, subject only to the power of the annual congress, to revise their decisions".

The document emphasizes that the general council "will be guided by their wish to end quickly any sense of uncertainty and disunity surrounding this issue, the need to develop a realistic approach to the problems being caused by the Government's laws and to concentrate on the task of preparing policies for discussion tomorrow."

The tone of the document helps to remove any lingering doubt that efforts to secure the expulsion of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union are now at an end.

Moderate support for electricians' talks

By Our Labour Editor

A leading moderate on the TUC General Council last night rose to the defence of the electricians' union over its continuing contacts with the breakaway Union of Democratic Miners.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers and Managers' Association, most of whose 41,000 members work in the electricity supply industry, said it would be "idiotic" to discipline electricians' union at the behest of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Lyons' intervention came as Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, and other miners' leaders met senior TUC leaders in London last night to press their case for disciplinary action against the electricians' union under the TUC's rule 13.

Mr Lyons blamed the NUM for the split in the miners' ranks and added: "There is no rule or precedent which establishes that unions affiliated to the TUC cannot talk to those who are not affiliated. It goes on every day."

Mr Lyons said that TUC policy was to reunite the miners in one union and that meant that "the TUC and NUM will have to talk to the UDM at some stage if that objection is to be achieved."

British Steel 'is losing orders'

Orders are already being lost to the British Steel Corporation and steel imports are increasing because of the threat to the Gartcosh steelworks in Lanarkshire, the Scottish TUC said yesterday (Ronald Faux writes).

Mr Douglas Harrison, assistant secretary, said in Glasgow that evidence to the organization showed that the corporation had lost a big market share of cold reduced strip steel which Gartcosh served and that imports of the material had risen by half in two months.

"BSC have been telling government ministers and the public that they will lose orders. That is not true and they cannot dismiss these big differences as a mere fluctuation," Mr Harrison said.

The Scottish TUC has recommended that Gartcosh should have the same guarantee of a three-year future as the Ravenscraig steel complex. The latest evidence to support the campaign to keep the plant open was released as a group of Gartcosh workers arrived in London to lobby MPs and the Prime Minister.

The Scottish TUC said that, although Austin Rover had said it was satisfied with the steel corporation's arrangements, it had placed a big contract for steel in Belgium. Whether the corporation continued to supply Austin Rover with 85 per cent of its steel was open to some doubt, Mr Harrison said.

The same was true of Ford and the unions were convinced that the corporation would lose most of the Gartcosh order book.

Ford vote on action over pay

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Ford's 37,000 hourly-paid workers will complete balloting today on a call by their unions to support industrial action if the company refuses to increase a two-year pay offer which is limited to a wide-ranging efficiency programme.

The secret ballot, the first to be held by Ford unions on pay, was called after the unions' rejection of the offer which would give 3 per cent this year with an extra 2 per cent for line workers and 6 per cent next year.

The unions' rejection centres on a further 4 per cent offered by the company which is for a revision of working practices involving the removal of demarcation lines and more flexibility. In response, the unions are seeking a straight "going rate" offer of about 7.5 per cent with the productivity items being discussed separately.

Leaders of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union decided to hold a postal ballot of its members at Ford while the other unions are conducting ballots at factories and workplaces.

Mr Mick Murphy, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has the largest membership at Ford, said last night: "I know our members want to reject the offer, but whether they are prepared to take industrial action is another matter. I don't want to speculate on the outcome of the ballot."

Civil Service union split strengthens Militant

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A split in the ruling moderate group in the largest Civil Service union threatens to clear the way for Militant Tendency supporters to regain influence in the union after suffering heavy defeats last year.

The break in the moderate group in the Civil and Public Services Association headed by Mrs Kate Losinska, a veteran opponent of the left, has led to the formation of a breakaway democratic moderate group.

Divisions have opened as Mr Alistair Graham, the Association's general secretary, launched a campaign to reduce Militant's strength in the branches where it is estimated that the Tendency either con-

rols or is heavily influential in at least one third of the 900 branches.

The split came after clashes over who will succeed Mr Losinska as president and because of disagreements centred on the "slate" that the moderate group will present to the union's 135,000 members at the annual elections for the executive in the spring.

There has already been a split in the left grouping in the Association which led to the formation of a new group last year called BL '84 which represents communists, the Labour left and other sympathizers.



Eleven of the 120,000 self-employed who have set up their own business under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme in London yesterday, with Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission for the launch of a £1.4 million advertising campaign aimed at attracting more unemployed to seek a helping hand. Their businesses range from knitwear manufacture to confectionery.

Most voters think Heseltine was right

By Robin Young

Almost two thirds of voters think that Mr Michael Heseltine was right to resign from the Cabinet over the Westland affair, according to a poll carried out for National Opinion Polls and published exclusively in *The Times*.

Support for Mr Heseltine was almost as great among Conservatives (62 per cent) as among Labour and Alliance voters, although a higher proportion of Conservative voters thought that he was wrong (21 per cent, compared with only 10 per cent of those intending to vote Labour and 15 per cent supporting the Alliance).

Half the respondents felt that Mr Heseltine's move would decrease his chances of becoming leader of the Conservative Party, or make no difference, but 39 per cent thought his resignation would increase the likelihood that he would become party leader eventually.

Alliance supporters took the roughest view of his prospects, with twice as many believing he had improved his chances as thought he had damaged them. Among Conservatives four thought he had improved his chances for every three who thought he had hurt them, and a quarter felt that the resignation would make no difference.

NOP conducted the poll by interviewing 978 adults by telephone between January 10 and 12.

A survey of more than 250 Conservative MPs carried out for *ITV's World in Action* showed that most (62 per cent) shared the view that Mr Heseltine was right to resign.

An almost identical proportion (61 per cent) approved of the way Mrs Margaret Thatcher had handled the affair, and 77 per cent said she was right to require the former Secretary of State for Defence to clear public statements on Westland with the Cabinet Office.

A poll of 200 Tory MPs for the BBC's *Panorama* showed 62 per cent preferring the European bid for Westland, but 67 per cent were of the opinion that Mr Heseltine's stand had reduced his chance of becoming party leader.

Angry men of Westland to have their say

From Tim Jones, Yeovil

Far removed from the city deals, the political power play and discussions of grand defence strategy, the men of Westland are expected to travel up to London from the West Country on Friday to urge the shareholders to vote for the Sikorsky-Fiat rescue deal and demonstrate their bitter opposition to Mr Heseltine and his support for the European bid.

For all his rhetoric and conviction, Mr Heseltine would not be welcome if he visited the ugly sprawling 340-acre site on the outskirts of the town where yesterday one helicopter braved the gale force winds to test its engine.

Mr David Gill, a trade union official, said: "There is a strong feeling among the workforce that in spite of his sincere beliefs, which we do not doubt, he sees our plight as a means of furthering his own career."

There is in the town a feeling of frustration and scarcely suppressed anger that the future of so many jobs can be decided by political and financial decisions beyond their control. Westland, with 7,000 workers, is by far the largest employer in the whole region and any large-scale redundancies would have a crippling effect on the local economy.

Already the company has announced that 740 workers will be made redundant by

March and their chances of finding alternative employment is slim.

One worker, Mr John Armour, said: "All we can do now is hope and pray the shareholders vote for Sikorsky. As far as we are concerned, our

mortgages, hopes and prosperity depend on it."

At the meeting, the shopfloor workers will be represented by Mr Malcolm Gilliam, who will take his seat by virtue of the 100 nominal shares held by the joint shop stewards committee.

Mr Michael Heseltine's television and radio appearances since his resignation are: Thursday, January 9: Press conference at the Ministry of Defence; Thursday, January 9: BBC television news and *News at Ten*, Channel 4; Friday, January 10: BBC *Today*, IRN news, press conference on Westland, BBC *Newsnight*.

Police are accused over riots 'leak'

By Robin Young

Mr Bernie Grant, leader of Haringey Council, north London, yesterday accused the police of undermining attempts to improve their relations with the community in Tottenham by leaking a report that areas of the Broadwater Farm estate had been flooded with petrol as a booby-trap against the police during last October's riots.

Mr Grant claimed that allegations in the police report, sent by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Michael Richards to the Haringey police-community consultative group, "directly conflict with the statements made by eye witnesses." He said that he had been working hard to set up a meeting between the police, tenants and youths on Broadwater Farm estate but twice statements from the police had proved to be false.

Mr Grant said that his council had a large amount of evidence which it wanted to put before a full independent public inquiry, and challenged the Home Secretary "to instruct the police to submit their evidence to this independent inquiry as we will."

The Home Secretary refused a public inquiry into the riot when Haringey council first demanded it. The council has since voted to make finance available to an independent inquiry.

A spokesman for the council said yesterday that it hoped to announce a chairman for the inquiry within a fortnight.

Mr Kim Tyler, aged 25, a builder, of Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, north London, was committed on bail by Tottenham magistrates yesterday for trial at the Central Criminal Court, charged with making an affray during the Broadwater Farm estate riots on October 6.

'Barry' to stand for four Ulster seats

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An unknown man who has changed his name to Peter Barry is to stand as a dummy candidate on four constituencies in Northern Ireland to allow Unionists the opportunity to vote on the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Unionist leaders have been forced to put up the candidate with the name of the Irish Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and running on a "pro-Anglo-Irish agreement" ticket when other parties failed to nominate candidates in the constituencies, leaving outgoing Unionist MPs in the position of being declared re-elected without a vote.

That would have defeated the object of the Official Unionists and Democratic Unionists when their 15 MPs resigned from Westminster to force by-elections which they see as a referendum on the Anglo-Irish agreement. They aim to attract a total vote of 500,000 or more against the deal which gave the Irish Republic a formal consultative role in the affairs of the North.

The "Peter Barry" candidate has changed his name by deed poll and has been nominated by Unionists in East Londonderry, Strangford, South Antrim and North Antrim where his opponent will be the Rev Ian Paisley. Unionists intend to keep his identity secret, arguing that the person involved did not want to suffer the stigma of being known publicly as a man named after the southern minister who has become a "bait" figure for Unionists.

The individual will not campaign in the by-elections. Forty-one people have been put forward as candidates for the by-elections in 15 of Northern Ireland's 17 constituencies to be held on January 23.

2,000 job cuts likely to be demanded at Express

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Details are expected within the next few days of drastic job cuts at the Express group of newspapers.

Since last October when United Newspapers succeeded in the acrimonious £317 million takeover battle for the company, efficiency experts have been scouring the newspapers to see where cuts can be made. The result is likely to be a call for about 2,000 redundancies out of a total workforce of about 6,600.

The United chairman, Mr David Stevens, had talked at first of a 20 per cent cut in jobs, but his plans for the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Sunday Star* are now believed to be more ambitious.

Mr Stevens is a business associate of Mr Robert Maxwell - together they were instrumental in this month in defeating Guinness Peat's takeover bid for the City finance house Britannia Arrow - and he has watched with admiration as the proprietor of *Mirror* Group Newspapers has succeeded in securing huge reductions in staff.

The Express group has no plans to follow the exodus from Fleet Street to Docklands, for its production machinery is relatively modern and Mr Stevens believes that he can achieve the economies he wants without having to incur the capital expense of moving.

His plans for the papers, however, do involve big structural changes to the *Daily Express*, including the appointment of a new editor, so as to try to reverse the decline in its circulation.

The new proprietor has surprised Fleet Street by professing himself a great admirer of the *Sunday Express*, which, although still very profitable, has also been suffering a steady fall in sales.

Mr Stevens' other big problem concerns the printing contract for London's only evening paper, *The London Standard*. That is estimated to bring the Express group an extra £10 million of turnover and between £2 million and £3 million of profits.

But now the group is in danger of losing the printing contract. Last month Associated Newspapers, publishers of the *Daily Mail*, bought the remaining half share in *The London Standard* from Trafalgar House in a deal estimated to value the paper at about £25 million.

It is generally thought that when Associated moves to its new printing plant south of the Thames it will have sufficient capacity to print *The London Standard* efficiently. That may not be until 1988. Meanwhile, the contract may remain with the Express group.

Lambeth 'gained £350,000'

By Hugh Clayton

Councillors in Lambeth, south London who have been charged claim that their rates rebellion last year made twice as much money as they have been accused of losing. The 32 councillors will today begin their defence in the High Court in London against the auditor's verdicts that they should be surcharged and banned from office.

Mr Brian Skinner, district auditor for London, will claim that "wilful misconduct" by the councillors cost ratepayers £127,000 in lost interest, the rebels will reply that government policies enabled them to gain an interest windfall of £350,000.

District auditors who are ready to move against eight other Labour councils, mainly in London, see today's action as a test case.

Mr Skinner has also indicated to Lambeth that surcharge notices issued there are only the first in a series of bills that could exceed £750,000. The only councils accused directly so far are Lambeth and Liverpool, and cases of 49 Labour councillors from Liverpool will also start today.

A further complication is that although the two councils face similar accusations, they are offering different defences.

The peculiarities of local government law meant that when Lambeth started its rebellion in April last year, the Government had to pay it more grant than would have been due if the council had surrendered immediately. Although the money was clawed back later, it stayed in the Lambeth coffers for long enough to secure the council £350,000 in interest. That is almost exactly double the sum that the rebels are accused of losing through "wilful misconduct".

The Liverpool defence will be that they were told in 1984 that they had to fix a rate before it became too late in the year for ratepayers to pay in 10 monthly instalments. The council last year was June 20 and they fixed a rate on June 14.

All the accused rebels will deny that their behaviour amounted to what auditors describe as a wrongful act or an act done with reckless indifference to whether it was wrongful.

The councillors resent having to go to court to defend themselves against auditor's verdicts that they should pay and be banned from council office for five years. Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth council, said: "If the surcharge is imposed I think the councillors, perhaps all of them, will go bankrupt."

The councillors also resent the lack of support they have received from Labour's leaders. Of £75,000 raised by Lambeth councillors for their case, only £850 has come from Labour parliamentarians.

The Labour committee of inquiry into the affairs of the Liverpool district party will return to the city tomorrow when the rebel councillors' case is being heard in court in London. Miss Felicity Dowling, secretary of the Liverpool party and one of the surcharged councillors, said: "Neil Kinnock should be there defending us."

Legal aid inquiry launched

By Frances Gibb

The Government has launched an inquiry of senior Civil Servants from the Lord Chancellor's Department, Treasury and Cabinet Office Efficiency Unit into the legal aid scheme which this year is expected to cost £320 million in England and Wales, a 300 per cent rise in six years.

Announcing the four-month inquiry yesterday, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, Solicitor General, said in a parliamentary written answer that the Government "is concerned that legal aid should be provided in the most effective way".

Woman robbed her own bank

Ms Annette White, aged 31, yesterday began a four-year jail sentence for robbing her own bank. Mrs White, of Broadstone Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, was told by Judge Peter Goldstone that it was the worst case of breach of trust that he had ever seen.

Mrs White helped a robbery gang to set up the £64,000 raid on her own bank and even received £1,750 compensation for her "terrifying" ordeal. She was found guilty of the robbery last May after a week-long trial at St Albans Crown Court.

Killer jailed for life

Jubril Adejumo, aged 25, a penniless Nigerian who set out to kill through jealousy was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Adejumo, whose father was a detective inspector in the Nigerian Special Branch, stalked the West End of London armed with a bread knife looking for a wealthy victim. Fate took him into the path of Mr John Sterling, an American banking executive, from Colorado. He stabbed him in the stomach after stopping him and asking for a cigarette light.

Children treated for meningitis

Two children at a special school near Stroud, Gloucestershire, were being treated yesterday after being found to be carrying a meningitis infection.

Meningitis has affected almost 80 people in the Stroud area during the past four years.

Treasures of Orient go to US

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One of the most important collections of Oriental miniature paintings and illuminated manuscripts formed this century has been bought by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington for \$7 million. It was formed by Henri Vever (1854-1943), a leading Parisian jeweller and has not been seen in public since the 1930s.

The collection, which had previously been widely exhibited, disappeared from view after the Second World War. Scholars could find no trace of it and it was an open question as to whether it had been destroyed or dispersed during the war.

Michael Goedhuis, a London dealer, discovered by chance in 1976 the identity of Henri Vever's heir. He got in touch with him and was told that the collection was still intact, but not for sale. Goedhuis remained patiently in touch with the collection's new owner but it was not until 1983 that he was shown the collection, which had been lying in a New York bank vault, and was asked to sell it.

The collection was initially valued at \$11 million. The Smithsonian, to whom it was first offered, could not find the funds. A sale was also discussed with the Getty Museum, the Metropolitan and the Kimbell. Vever's heir determined that the collection should not be broken up, finally agreed to lower the price to the Smithsonian.

Even so, it has taken since



Detail of battle scene from *Shahnameh*, Persian, dated 1494.

January 1984 to find the funds. It was only the assistance of Dr Arthur M Sackler, a multi-millionaire philanthropist, that clinched the deal. Dr Sackler is a research psychiatrist and a great art patron and collector.

In addition to giving Harvard a museum of Oriental art, he is building a new wing for the Smithsonian to house his own collections and the newly-acquired collection of Henri Vever. It is scheduled to open in 1988.

Roskill reforms on fraud likely to be endorsed

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is expected in a statement in the Commons today to endorse most of the radical reforms put forward by a committee under Lord Roskill, the former law lord, to deal with complex fraud.

It wants to move quickly to incorporate most of the proposals in a Criminal Justice Bill this autumn and is likely in the first instance to implement the wide-ranging reforms put forward by the committee in its report last Friday to the rules of evidence.

But a decision on the controversial fraud trials tribunal, proposed for serious fraud in place of trial by jury, may be deferred pending public debate.

The proposal has provoked critical comment from lawyers' groups and civil libertarians, but it has won the support of Lord Roskill.

Mr William Beckett, solicitor of Lloyd's, said that the corporation had long been of the opinion that fundamental reforms of the fraud trial process were long overdue.

Lloyd's own disciplinary proceedings, involving the use of a senior lawyer sitting with two experts, which has been described as a "Roskill Tribunal in microcosm", have had great success and demonstrated the system's efficacy, he said.

Lloyd's new procedures, introduced under the Lloyd's Act of 1982, came into force in 1983 as one of several measures to tackle the scandals that had their origins before the 1982 Act.

Complex frauds that the Director of Public Prosecutions

has not always been able to act on have been the subject of disciplinary committees drawn from a panel of between 30 and 40 experts with a good working knowledge of Lloyd's.

The disciplinary committees are presided over by an independent senior lawyer, usually a Queen's Counsel.

There is an appeal tribunal of which the president is Lord Wilberforce, the former law lord, and of which the deputy president is Mr David Cantor, QC, former chairman of the Bar.

So far 18 cases, involving numerous charges, have been referred to the disciplinary committee of which 11 have been completed. Those have resulted in nine expulsions or total exclusion from the Lloyd's market, one lifetime exclusion from transacting business, 10 suspensions, six censures, 10 reprimands and two fines.

The Roskill report has been widely acclaimed for its proposals to reform the procedure and rules of evidence, but there have been criticisms of the proposals to abolish trial by jury, the defence right of challenge and for compulsory disclosure by the defence of its case.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$15, Canada \$12, Europe \$10, India \$12, Japan \$12, New Zealand \$12, Pakistan \$12, Singapore \$12, South Africa \$12, USA \$12, Venezuela \$12.

Sunglasses clue in hunt for 'cool' murderer who killed girl in her bed

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

London detectives hope that a pair of cheap sunglasses found in the bedroom of a girl aged 19 who is believed to have been murdered as she slept, will lead them to a "cool, calculating killer" motivated by a fixation for his victim.

The glasses were described yesterday by Det Sgt Paul Richards who is leading the hunt for the murderer of Tessa Howden. She was found dead in bed by her father last Friday when he went to wake her for work. She had been strangled and sexually assaulted.

At a police press conference yesterday, Mr Richards said that the killer entered the home in Selsdon, Croydon, south London, stole a bottle of drink and left the house. Later, he entered the home again and attacked the girl.

Mr David Howden, the girl's



Mr Howden, the murdered girl's father, at Croydon police station yesterday

father speaking at the press conference, said that he still had the picture in his mind of his daughter lying strangled. He could not forget how he held her in his arms and screamed and how he now lay awake at night with that "nightmare" in his mind.

He added: "She had a boyfriend. We almost got to the point where we were going to hand her over. We accepted that we were going to lose her, but not this way."

Mr Howden said it was "devastating" that the crime happened in his own home, while he and his wife were sleeping a few yards away in their bedroom.

He discovered his daughter's body when he took her an early cup of tea. "I have walked up those stairs and gone into that room a million times."

"It's me who tries to be the calm one, but I just went irrational at that time. I grabbed hold of her and I screamed."

"I wouldn't want to share that picture with you. That is mine, and it will go eventually. It will fade."

He urged anyone who suspected that a loved one might be responsible for the killing to call the police immediately. "There are not many people who would do this sort of thing - this one has got to be caught."

Mr Richards, describing the police investigation and what has been uncovered, said the killer may have developed a fixation for his victim and there was worry that he might strike again.

"He spent some time finding this girl and plotted to get her."

It is believed that the man's fixation might have been prompted by a photograph of the girl in the Croydon newspaper for which she worked.

Mr Richards added that he had no doubt that the motive for breaking into the house was sexual, not theft. "We are looking for an experienced burglar with a strong sexual urge."

He said that the attacker, described as agile and slim, got into the house through a narrow kitchen fanlight sometime after 1am on Friday.

He may have thought he had raised the alarm. He took a bottle of a coconut cocktail drink, found a key to the kitchen door and left the house, crossing the back garden into woods.

The police believe that when the house remained silent he went back into the house.

He is then thought to have left the kitchen door open for a ready escape and to have gone upstairs where he attacked the sleeping girl, who may have been killed as she slept.

Instead of going back downstairs, however, he opened the bedroom window and jumped eight feet to the ground. He ran back across the gardens and vanished, taking with him the key to the kitchen door.

Mr Richards asked for help in finding the owner of the sunglasses found in the bedroom. They have brown-tinted lenses and a bright red metal frame.

'Minder' video used in anti-heroin drive



Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, launching his latest campaign against drug abuse with a video by ITV's 'Minder' stars George Cole and Dennis Waterman (Photograph: Dod Miller)

The Government's latest move in its campaign against heroin and drug abuse is a video package for schools, including a special episode of *Minder* with Dennis Waterman and George Cole (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The £2 million extension to the campaign came as ministers claimed that the first £2.4 million part, launched last year with television advertisements, posters and newspapers advertisements, had made "a real impact on young people" in spite of the original doubts of experts on drug abuse.

Last year's television campaign was undertaken against the advice of the Government's Advisory Council for Misuse of Drugs which gave a warning that advertising could increase interest in heroin rather than put teenagers and young people off.

Studies by market researchers in the follow-up to that campaign show instead a hardening of attitudes against heroin. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

BBC keeps option of killing Dr Who

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The ending of the next series of *Dr Who* has been left unwritten to enable the character in the 22-year-old programme to be killed off if BBC executives decide they are unhappy with the show.

The series, delayed for a year by Mr Michael Grade, controller of BBC1, may well turn out to be the last for the time-travelling doctor. The corporation

has about 11 years of earlier programmes which it could sell world wide for a huge profit along the lines of the American series, *Star Trek*.

Mr Grade has not yet decided whether the Tardis is about to make its final journey in the series, to be shown in the autumn, with Colin Baker as the doctor.

Kilvert diary found

A third diary written by the Rev Francis Kilvert, whose accounts of life in a rural parish are regarded as having high literary values has been discovered.

Mr Kilvert's first diary, dealing with his days as curate at Cloyne, near Hay-on-Wye, Powys, between April and June

1870, was published by the National Library of Wales in 1982. A second diary is being considered for publication.

The National Library of Wales has bought the third diary from Mr Charles Harvey,

a friend of Mr Kilvert's niece, the late Mrs Essex-Hope, of Sussex.

Freezer risk warning over M&S food packs

About 400 people who ate vol-au-vents sold over the Christmas period in Marks & Spencer stores throughout Britain have reported some form of illness, including diarrhoea, the company said yesterday.

Since Marks & Spencer issued a health warning about the St Michael cocktail vol-au-vents two weeks ago after finding that some of the vol-au-vents were undercooked, 10,000 packs have been returned to the stores.

The packs of 12, which contain three fillings including mushrooms, ham and cheese, and prawns, are labelled as being suitable for freezing.

Marks & Spencer yesterday issued further warnings in national newspapers and posters displayed in its 267 stores, requesting customers to return all packs and to check their freezers.

"It is possible that some Christmas shoppers have stored the vol-au-vents in their freezers," Marks & Spencer said. It was possible that some of the packs, which sold for £2.19, could be a risk to health if not reheated adequately. An investigation is under way.

Sheep warning for pregnant women

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Pregnant women are being warned against helping with lambing because of a sheep disease which can cause dangerously premature births of babies.

The warning has been issued to farmers' wives and female veterinary surgeons by the Scottish Home and Health Department, after the deaths of five premature infants.

Doctors and veterinary surgeons are becoming increasingly worried about the risks to pregnant women of chlamydia in sheep, a common infectious disease which causes 30 per cent of abortions in the animal.

Specialists at Edinburgh City Hospital have published details of six cases which occurred in the last two years. In five cases, the women gave birth to premature babies

which subsequently died. In one case the mother died.

Dr Raymond Brettle, consultant physician in infectious diseases at the hospital, said yesterday: "Pregnant women seem to be much more seriously affected by this infection, which starts off as an influenza-like illness but rapidly worsens."

"The illness can be successfully treated with antibiotics but it is important for family doctors to ask pregnant women displaying these early symptoms about their occupation to establish whether sheep may be the source of the infection."

The Department of Health and Social Security in London is understood to be asking the SHHD for further information on the Scottish cases before deciding whether to take any action.

Shops' challenge to car repair trade

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Halford's, the high-street car and cycle accessory retailer, is mounting the strongest challenge yet to the traditional garage trade with plans for a £50 million chain of more than 100 "motorists' supermarkets" equipped with service and repair bays.

The move comes after the success of pilot schemes run by Halford's, B & Q, the home improvement and DIY chain owned by Woolworth, and Unipart, the BL parts and accessories company which will almost certainly be privatized later this year.

Now the race is on to be "first with the most". The prize is the lion's share of Britain's £3 billion a year car parts and service trade.

The new centres will fit not only fast-moving parts such as batteries, tyres, brakes and exhaust systems available from specialists such as Kwik-Fit, but also replacement engines, gearboxes and body panels which

are the core of the traditional garage business.

The centres will also offer cheap "fixed menu" pricing for routine servicing, repairs and oil changes, and will be open seven days a week from 8am to 8pm.

The Motor Agent's Association, which represents most garages in Britain, said last night: "The traditional trade will ignore this new development at their peril."

The managing director of a Birmingham family garage said he felt that there was little anyone could do when big outfits such as Halford's moved in.

He said: "It is only a matter of time before the supermarkets are selling new cars."

"Hardly anyone in the garage business is making a sensible profit today. We are being bled white by the manufacturers' discount war and the Halfords of this world know we are in no position to fight back."

Credit card firms break records

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The growing popularity of credit cards was confirmed yesterday when Access and Barclaycard announced record results for last year. There was also growing evidence that credit card fraud was falling, in spite of the rise in card use.

Access, the card company used jointly by Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster and the Royal Bank of Scotland, issued a record 818,000 new cards last year, compared with the previous year's 740,000. Barclaycard also broke previous records with the issue of 621,000 new cards; it had received 550,000 applications.

The new cards take the total of Access cards in issue to 8.4 million; Barclaycard's number about 8 million.

Each company processed more than 200 million card transactions last year with an increase in turnover in each case of more than £1 billion. Access's turnover was more than £5 billion; Barclaycard holders generated a turnover of £4.4 billion.

Mr Mike Blackburn, Access chief executive, said: "This is the first time in our 13-year history that fraud losses have fallen in real terms. It reflects a wide range of fraud prevention tactics applied during the year."

Fraud losses for the company fell to £6.4 million from £6.8 million in 1984. As the two largest credit card operators in Britain, Access and Barclaycard have suffered heavily from fraud in recent years.

Access said that the most effective method of fraud prevention had been greater vigilance by sales assistants, encouraged by a £50 reward for the recovery of each lost card. The company paid £660,000 in rewards last year.

According to Barclaycard, more credit cards are being issued partly because an increasing number of people are using two or more credit cards.

An official added that the issue of Marks & Spencer credit cards last year had extended awareness of this method of payment to a new "audience".

Barclaycard said that spending at garages continued to be its largest trade sector, accounting for more than £1 billion of turnover.

Spanish 'blockade' angers Austin Rover

The British Government was being urged last night to make the strongest possible protest to Spain about a "blockade" of British cars entering that country (Clifford Webb writes).

Austin Rover said it had been forced to cancel a shipment of 300 cars due to leave for Spain today because dockside space at Pasajes, near Bilbao, was taken up by 1,300 Austin Rover cars which customs refused to release.

Mr Peter Johnson, Austin Rover's director of export, told *The Times*: At a time when Spanish-made Ford Fiesta, Vauxhall Nova and Seals are

arriving here at the rate of 12,000 a month the Spanish are dragging their feet over announcing our new quota for the number of cars we can sell there this year."

Spanish car imports to Britain are unrestricted and pay only 4 per cent duty. Austin Rover paid between 19 per cent and 25 per cent duty (depending on engine size).

The Department of Trade and Industry said last night: "We are in touch with Brussels and Madrid and hope that the matter can be resolved this week."

Sex Pistols sue for share in £1m royalties

The three surviving members of the 1970s punk group, the Sex Pistols, launched a High Court claim yesterday for an estimated £1 million royalties.

In an action set to last two months Mr Justice Mervyn Davies is being asked to untangle agreements which would release the assets.

But their former manager, Mr Malcolm McLaren, and the company he set up to exploit the group, Glitterbest and Matrixbest, are also seeking a share of the money for their work as agents and managers.

Woman judge quits over 'discrimination'

Miss Nancy Wilkins, aged 53, a recorder on the Midland Circuit in Lincoln, Leicester, Grimsby, Derby and Chesterfield since 1978, is to retire after issuing a statement protesting that women are discriminated against in the legal profession.

Miss Wilkins's statement said: "In the legal profession women have to work three times as hard as a man just to survive, let alone get on, as the lack of women in top positions will show."

Heart transplant man moved

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Kenneth Harris, aged 53, a chartered civil engineer from Hertfordshire, who last Friday was given a heart transplant after being kept alive for 12 hours on a heart assist pump, was transferred yesterday to Harfield Hospital, west London.

A spokesman for the private Harley Street clinic where the operation was carried out said Mr Harris was in a stable condition and ready to start his rehabilitation programme. He was no longer on any form of mechanical or drug support.

He had been told he had received a heart transplant which, together with the use of

the heart assist pump for the first time in the United Kingdom, had been carried out as an emergency procedure when his heart would not start pumping effectively again after open-heart surgery last Thursday.

American Medical International said yesterday that it had no plans to start a heart transplant programme in spite of the apparent success of last week's procedure, but the Pierce-Donachy assist pump used to keep Mr Harris alive until a donor heart available is likely to be used again.

It uses include allowing a failing heart to recover if it does

not start pumping after surgery. Surgeons at the Cardiothoracic Institute in London, where experience with the pump has been gained, say that in the United States patients have been kept on the pump for up to 28 days.

● Newcastle upon Tyne is expected to be named Britain's third health service heart transplant centre along with Harfield and Papworth hospitals later this week by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. Newcastle has carried out five transplants with four patients still living.

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Ex-president among plotters

Senior politicians executed after Aden coup attempt fails

Aden (Reuters) - Security forces in pro-Moscow South Yemen yesterday foiled a coup attempt to assassinate President Ali Nasir Muhammad, according to the official Aden radio.

It said that four key plotters, including Mr Ali Ahmad Nasir, who was vice-president until early last year, and a former president, Mr Abdul-Fattah Ismail, were executed after summary trial by a special committee of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party.

The radio said the capital was calm. It gave no details of how the coup attempt was organized, but said that "imperialist and reactionary circles" were behind it.

The other men executed were the Minister of Local Government, Mr Ali Salim al-Hadi, and Mr Ali Shari Hadi, chairman of the Socialist Party higher control committee. Several other people were reported to have been arrested.

South Yemen, the former British colony of Aden, became independent as the People's Republic of South Yemen in 1967, after a long guerrilla war. In 1970 the name was changed to the People's Democratic Republic of South Yemen and it began to forge close ties with the Soviet Union, signing a 20-year friendship treaty with Moscow in 1979.

Mr Nasir Muhammad, aged 49, and Mr Ismail were leaders of the National Liberation Front which fought the British.

They jointly headed the pro-Soviet wing of the Yemen Socialist Party through several years of assassinations, coups, and counter-coups in the 1970s.

Mr Nasir Muhammad became head of state in 1978, then ceded the presidency to Ismail. When the latter retired for health reasons in 1980, Mr Nasir Muhammad regained the presidency.

Mr Ismail had returned home from self-imposed exile in Moscow last year, and diplomats said he was pressing for reforms and policy changes.

In October Mr Nasir Muhammad was re-elected secretary-general of the Socialist Party in what diplomats said was a political compromise. He was forced to expand the politburo to include Mr Ismail and other critics.

Aden was a thriving free port and the largest British military base east of Suez before independence. But stagnation followed the British withdrawal and closure of the Suez Canal during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Now the country of 2.2 million is one of the poorest Arab states.

Britons warned: Britons in South Yemen were advised yesterday to stay indoors. A Foreign Office spokesman in London said that about 50 Britons, mainly construction workers, were living in the country.

Syria tests air raid warnings

Damascus (NYT) - Syria tested its air raid warnings yesterday, while Syrian officials were issuing statements defending their right to install anti-aircraft missiles on the border and in Lebanon's Bekaa region.

Syria is expected to move mobile missiles back into Lebanon soon, according to western military and diplomatic sources, an action that would probably heighten tensions with Israel.

For the first time in more than a year, the Department of Civil Defence held a three-minute test of the sirens, which some diplomats said was a symbolic display of military preparedness.

Damascus residents were warned without explanation of the test in brief announcements on Saturday.

There was little public reaction to the sirens, which did not reach some parts of the capital. The underground air raid shelters were not open because their entrances are blocked by mud and debris.

An Information Ministry spokesman said the test was an indication of Syria's commitment to help Libya militarily if the US or Israel attacked Libya. Syrian newspapers have given prominence to condemnations of the US for imposing punitive sanctions against Libya, and promises of Syrian solidarity if Libya is attacked.

The siren test came only five days after unidentified military sources in Lebanon said Syrian troops had fired at least two Samos ground-to-air missiles at Israeli warplanes. Israel denied that its planes were fired on, while Syria made no official comment.

Craxi flies into Cairo

From John Earle, Rome

The prospects for getting Middle East peace talks going again are high on the agenda of a meeting between Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, and President Mubarak of Egypt in Cairo today.

Signor Craxi is flying in for lunch with Mr Mubarak and to afternoon of discussions before returning to Rome in the evening.

It will be the third meeting between the two leaders in the past year, and is expected to cover Egypt's dispute with Israel over the plan for peace talks involving King Hussein of Jordan and Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; and prospects for a wider international

conference including the Soviet Union.

They will also review Libya's attitude towards terrorism and the Palestinian group of Abu Nidal. Signor Craxi said in Milan yesterday, "Gaddafi's Libya has not dissociated itself as it should have, and if anything has confirmed its support."

Italy has not gone as far as the United States in applying sanctions but has banned arms sales and forbidden its citizens to replace Americans who leave their Libyan jobs.

In the Italian view, close international collaboration against terrorism should go hand in hand with efforts to revive the peace process which recent Palestinian terrorist acts have blocked.

Opposition predicts win as crowds mob Mrs Aquino

From Paul Routledge, Iloilo City

Mrs Corason Aquino, widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, a handsome lead in the western Visayas region in the central Philippines.

Her vice-presidential running partner, former senator Salvador Laurel, described the turnout at Iloilo as spectacular.

"If next month's election is clean, we will get at least 80 per cent, to 20 per cent for Marcos. If it is fairly dirty we will get about 70 per cent. For Marcos to win there must be massive fraud, which may erupt into a bloody confrontation."

"Punay, the island where the opposition has spent three days of its countrywide barnstorming

tour, is farming country. Iloilo, its main city with a population of 250,000 is used by marketing teams to test consumer reaction to products such as beer and toothpaste.

Yesterday it was a proving



President Reagan's envoy Dr Chester Crocker (second from right) with (from left) Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, President Botha, and the US Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, in Cape Town yesterday.

Reagan letter may prod Botha to speed up reform

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

A personal letter from President Reagan was handed to President Botha of South Africa yesterday by Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs.

It is believed that Mr Reagan urges Mr Botha to announce prompt and decisive steps

towards political reform and towards independence for Namibia.

Dr Crocker is regarded as the architect of President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria, using gentle persuasion rather than tough sanctions to bring about reform, but his position in Washington is being threatened by lobbies demanding more forceful steps.

Dr Crocker arrived in South Africa on Sunday on the heels of a congressional fact-finding mission of five Democrats and one Republican. It departed dissatisfied with what it had seen, summed up by Mr William Gray, the mission leader, who said: "We leave with the commitment that backing racist policies with American dollars is wrong."

There was speculation last night that in his letter President Reagan makes a "last ditch" appeal to Mr Botha to make important announcements in his speech when Parliament opens on January 31.

Apart from domestic reforms which Dr Botha has already foreshadowed, Washington expects a compromise from South Africa over the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a prerequisite for

meaningful Namibian independence, which has been stalled since 1978 when South Africa agreed a plan formulated by the United Nations.

Appeal dismissed: A Supreme Court judge in Johannesburg yesterday dismissed with costs an appeal by Mrs Winnie Mandela against a government order barring her from the township of Soweto. She was not in court.

Polar trek Britons reunited with rescued support crew

By Gregory Neale

The three young Britons who trekked to the South Pole in the footsteps of Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition yesterday sent back their first message telling of their delight at their achievement.

"It was a magnificent experience," they said in a message relayed from the United States base at McMurdo Sound, on the Antarctic coast, where the three men were reunited yesterday with their colleagues who were rescued from their support ship, Southern Quest, which sank after being crushed in the polar ice at the weekend.

The three Britons, Mr Robert Swan, aged 28, from Durham; Mr Roger Mear, aged 35, from Birmingham; and Mr Gareth Wood, aged 33, who was born in Edinburgh and now lives in Canada, were reunited with their expedition colleagues after being flown back from the pole in a US Hercules aircraft from McMurdo.

Mr Mear, the co-leader of the trek, said of their 833-mile, 71-day journey: "All went well, much better than expected. We are really pleased to be reunited with our support team."

The expedition's secretary, Miss Amanda Lovejoy, told The Times from Christchurch yesterday that it was hoped that all 29 in the party would be flown back to New Zealand later today.

In London, one of the expedition's organisers, Mr Peter Christopherson, said yesterday that the venture had been insured and that a charge would be paid to the US authorities for the flight to Christchurch. "I must point out that there will be no cost for the taxpayer, of any country, for bringing the expedition back," he said.

The rescue of the Southern Quest crew had been a humanitarian act, recognised as such by the US authorities, Mr Christopherson said.

Lord Shackleton, son of the Antarctic explorer Ernest Shackleton and one of the patrons of the expedition, described the Britons' success in reaching the pole as "a truly stout effort."

He said he had initially been sceptical about the expedition's aims and chances of success. But "it turned out to be one of the most professionally organised expeditions I have come across," he said.

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A number of PEN members were annoyed that Mr Shultz was invited. Sixty-five signed a letter to him complaining that the Administration supports governments that imprison and torture citizens for their beliefs. They also complained that the State Department, under Mr Shultz's leadership, had excluded writers from the US under the McCarran-Walter Act.

That law, a legacy of the McCarthy era, empowers the State Department to ban foreign writers holding communist or anarchist beliefs.

Mr E. L. Doctorow, the novelist, who was one of the signatories of the letter writes in the latest edition of the *Nation* that "Mr Shultz's government has been conscientious in its application of the ideological exclusion provisions of the act." He says PEN betrayed itself by inviting Mr Shultz.

Norman Mailer, the president of PEN, apologized to Mr Shultz for "the silly bad manners" of protesters. He said no foreign writer who wanted to attend the conference has been denied an American visa.

Referring to the McCarran-Walter Act, Mr Shultz said "we will never deny access to anyone because of the beliefs he espouses."

Those arrested were working in all parts of the country, including remote country areas and were aware of having been under close surveillance for some time. They include: Fr Nguyen Cong Doan, aged 44, former Jesuit superior, now in a labour camp; Fr Le Thanh Quoc, aged 52, accused of "serious crimes" and is a reeducation camp for political prisoners; Fr Pham Han Lai, aged 48, in Chi Hoa jail, Ho Chi Minh City.

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Shultz runs into flak from angry writers

From Trevor Fishlock New York

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, ran into a protest by angry writers at the opening of the forty-eighth international conference of PEN in New York. Two walked out when he started to speak and others booed and hissed when he praised the Reagan Administration.

There were sounds of disapproval when he said that the writers and the Administration "have more in common than you think."

He said that the Administration is committed in philosophy and fact to reducing the intrusion of government into the lives, minds and livelihood of the individual. Don't be surprised that Ronald Reagan and I are on the same side.

A number of PEN members were annoyed that Mr Shultz was invited. Sixty-five signed a letter to him complaining that the Administration supports governments that imprison and torture citizens for their beliefs.

They also complained that the State Department, under Mr Shultz's leadership, had excluded writers from the US under the McCarran-Walter Act.

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Jobs quota wrangle ends in compromise

From Michael Binyon Washington

After months of public wrangling, the Reagan Administration has reached an uneasy compromise on the controversial "affirmative action" guidelines for the employment of women and blacks. Government employers are to be set voluntary goals instead of strict racial quotas.

The agreement, details of which are yet to be completed, is a partial victory for Mr Edwin Meese, the combative Attorney General, who has been calling for the abolition of the 1965 order by President Johnson setting up affirmative action.

Mr Meese and other conservatives say that the order discriminates unfairly against whites, and have pointed to recent court cases that outlaw reverse discrimination.

He has been opposed sharply by Mr William Brock, the Labour Secretary, whose department administers the programme for Government contractors. Civil rights groups and minority leaders have also protested vehemently against any relaxation, and the issue became one of the most divisive and politically sensitive in the Administration.

President Reagan, though inclined to side with Mr Meese, has tried hard to improve his low standing among blacks. The White House delayed a decision after deadlock in the Cabinet in October, but with most blacks now backing the President, the Administration has found a formula for moving away from rigid quotas.

The rules, affecting some 15,000 companies employing 23 million workers at 73,000 sites, require contractors to set numerical goals for the hiring and promotion of women and minorities deemed victims of past discrimination - blacks, Hispanics and American Indians.

But they did not apply to other minority groups, such as Jews and Orientals, many of whose leaders opposed quotas bitterly. There are several federal penalties on companies falling short of the goals.

Mr Meese said on Sunday that President Johnson's order was never intended to set up quotas.

Mr Bradford Reynolds, the assistant Attorney General told heads of the civil rights division, says that racial preferences are the "very essence" of discrimination. They mock the intention of civil rights leaders of the 1960s, who struggled to enshrine principles of equal opportunity.

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Missing American PoWs 'sighted'

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The US believes at least some Americans may still be held prisoner in Indochina, two high-ranking officials said yesterday.

They said a US delegation had told Hanoi that the issue was President Reagan's greatest concern.

Vietnam denies holding any Americans but the officials said in separate television interviews that about 100 reports of Americans being seen alive in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia held up under scrutiny. "That tremendous volume of information... leads us to believe that there may indeed be some Americans held against their will," Mr Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defence, said.

Hindus to rally against Pope

Delhi (AFP) - A leading Hindu organization is planning protests here and in Bombay against next month's visit by the Pope, who, it claims plans to convert 200,000 Hindus to Christianity.

Vikram Savarkar, of the All India Hindu Grand Council, said he had written to the Vatican seeking assurance that there would be no conversions.

Flight vanishes Bogota (Reuters) - A helicopter carrying scientists on an inspection flight of Colombia's Nevado del Ruiz killer volcano vanished after sending a May Day message on Friday.

Rape charges

Jerusalem - Two men aged 18 and 23 were remanded in custody charged with raping a 17-year-old British girl, who was not named, in an alley in the old city of Jerusalem late on Sunday night as she left a nightclub with a friend.

Holy row

West Milford, New Jersey (AP) - A monk's body has been in temporary storage at a mausoleum for almost two years because his brethren in the old city of Jerusalem late on Sunday night as she left a nightclub with a friend.

Terror suspect

Annelie Becker, aged 31, an alleged member of West Germany's outlawed Red Army Faction (RAF) urban guerrilla group, who was arrested in Hanover yesterday. Miss Becker will appear in court today on charges of belonging to a terrorist organization.



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Inflation loser

La Paz (AFP) - Señor Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, the so-called "brain" behind Bolivia's drastic austerity policy, which has cost 20,000 per cent inflation, is expected to resign as Planning Minister after prices rocketed skyward again.

Dateline Space

New York (AP) - Walter Cronkite, the former news anchorman for CBS, who will be 70 in November, said he is fit enough to play vigorous game of tennis, is making a pitch to become the first journalist to travel in space.

Rebel attack

Lisbon (AP) - Mozambique's South African-backed rebel group claimed its guerrilla forces captured the central city of Marrumene and destroyed the country's largest sugar mill, killing 235 Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops.

Showroom blast

Wuppertal, West Germany (Reuters) - A bomb exploded at a Daimler-Benz car showroom, causing £6,000 worth of damage but no injuries. At least three Daimler-Benz dealerships were targets of a bombing campaign last autumn.

MG reborn

Melbourne (Reuters) - A replica of the famed MG-TD British sports car built between 1949 and 1953 is to be produced in Australia by the Marshall Car Company with a Japanese engine.

Frozen fishing

Elsinore, Denmark (Reuters) - Four Soviet diplomats with no fishing rods but apparently no fishing licence were escorted off this ice on a frozen lake in northern Zealand and taken to a radar station after police summoned rescue services.

Formula for Taba sovereignty

Threat by Peres pushes Israel towards new talks with Egypt

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel is at last ready to resume the peace process with Egypt, nearly eight years after the Camp David Treaty was signed. Its coalition government has painfully put together a 14-point negotiating document intended to clear up outstanding differences between the countries.

If Mr Shimon Peres continues to have his way, the whole package, based for international arbitration over the disputed resort of Taba, could be signed by the time he is due step down as Prime Minister in October.

The document was eventually agreed unanimously just before 7 am yesterday by the 10 members of the inner cabinet after a difficult and often angry session lasting more than 12 hours.

Mr Peres had given a warning before the meeting that he was ready to dissolve the coalition if no agreement emerged. His threat concentrated the mind of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader due to take over as prime minister only if the government survives until October.

Throughout the long meeting Mr Peres stayed in close touch by telephone with the Egyptian chargé d'affaires to Israel, Mr Mohammed Bassiouni, to make sure that the final document

was in keeping with ideas already agreed at official level with Egypt.

The directors-general of the Israeli Prime Minister's office and Foreign Ministry are to travel to Cairo, probably this week, to prepare for full negotiation and to discuss an early meeting between Mr Peres and President Mubarak of Egypt.



Neither Mr Mubarak nor Mr Peres has any reason to drag out the negotiations: the Egyptian leader knows it will be more difficult to reach agreement if Mr Shamir takes over, and Mr Peres, who is not at all keen to hand over to Mr Shamir, wants the deal completed to help him to become undisputed leader.

A successful outcome would also unblock the stalled Middle

East peace process and should encourage King Hussein of Jordan to press on with his efforts to settle the Palestinian problem.

Mr Peres emerged from the meeting yesterday to announce that: "The state of Israel is the victor." But in fact he has secured a personal triumph over Mr Shamir.

He had understood that Egypt would allow no progress at all until Israel was prepared to accept arbitration over sovereignty of Taba, on the Gulf of Aqaba. Mr Shamir, on the other hand, argued that sovereignty had to be settled by conciliation rather than by imposed arbitration.

The long inner cabinet meeting, like one lasting six hours on Thursday, centred on persuading Mr Shamir and his group to accept the principle of arbitration. They have done so, in return for an undertaking that it will be used early if conciliation, which will be tried for about eight months, fails.

At the same time Egypt must agree to re-appoint a resident ambassador to Israel, to implement treaties on commerce, tourism, civil aviation, culture and political dialogue, and to make a full report, with financial compensation, about the shooting in October of seven Israelis by an Egyptian policeman in Sinai.

Although the principle of arbitration has been conceded for the first time, much argument clearly lies ahead about Taba. Israel will insist on presenting evidence which it says shows that British map makers in 1906 placed Taba inside the present Israeli borders, predating the 1917 line.

CAIRO: Israel's decision to go to international arbitration has been greeted cautiously but generally optimistically. Government officials say that Israel has made a major step towards improving moribund relations.

President Mubarak's chief political advisor, Mr Osama el-Baz, reacted cautiously about the return of an Egyptian ambassador, saying that "we have not come to that yet. If the Israeli response reported in the media proves to be true, the next stage will be negotiating details of arbitration".

Leading article, page 15



A sentry watching over the disputed border with Egypt at Taba on the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel agreed yesterday that the issue of sovereignty of the resort could go to international arbitration.

International bankers get the cold shoulder as President puts his country first

From Sue Branford, São Paulo

Asked just before Christmas what was his main worry for 1986, President José Sarney of Brazil did not reply, as might have been expected, "The foreign debt". Instead, he stated, without hesitation, "Inflation and agrarian reform."

This apparent lack of concern over the debt might seem remarkable, particularly as Brazil is now involved in difficult talks with its creditors over a large rescheduling. But this would be to ignore the important change in economic policy that has occurred since the civilian Government came to power last March - the reversal of priorities. Under the military, the key economic objective was to service the foreign debt, whatever the social cost. Today, Brazil comes first.

This change did not occur overnight. It took sporadic rioting in the cities, the growth of urban violence, the swelling of the shanty towns and the growing signs of malnutrition to convince most Brazilians, from all social classes, that the country could not go on imposing recession to pay the foreign bankers.

People firmly believe that, with no system of social welfare and with the population growing each year by about three million, the economy must expand by at least 5 per cent a year. Many fear that, unless poverty is relieved, shanty-town dwellers and landless peasants could one day rise up in revolt and overcome the established order. It would be the Brazilian version of the Iranian revolution.

They say that if this new concern for domestic development leads eventually to a conflict with bankers over debt servicing, then so be it. It would be the lesser of two evils. For the time being, however, the Government believes that it can successfully avoid trouble on all fronts by both keeping the economy growing and producing a large enough trade surplus to pay the interest on the debt. Though such a feat runs counter to International Monetary Fund orthodoxy, Brazil achieved it last year and hopes to pull it off again this year.

But there are problems. In the run-up to Christmas the middle classes went on a

spending spree, celebrating the end of the four-year recession. With inflation reaching 13.4 per cent in December, there are signs that the economy may be over-heating.

The risk of demand-induced inflation has increased as the result of the severe drought that has destroyed about a quarter of the next harvest in the main farming region and has led to water rationing in São Paulo, the country's largest

The Government claims that by March inflation will have stabilised at around 10 per cent a month. If it does not, and the economy slides into hyper-inflation, as some economists predict, then the Government may have no option but to impose austerity, however unpopular. In this case, the International Monetary Fund would have the last laugh.

The drought has also contributed to President Sarney's other concern - the land question. At least 200,000 seasonal labourers are out of work because of the drought. A few of the state governments have set up work fronts to employ some of those out of a job in simple construction tasks such as road-building.

And here the Government's record is very disappointing. Last year big landowners organized a powerful counter-offensive which successfully drew the teeth of the agrarian reform programme announced with much publicity last May. Groups of frustrated peasants are invading estates all over the country. How President Sarney will tackle this complex problem is one of the major unknowns.

SARNEY'S BRAZIL

Part 2

city. The price of coffee, one of the most severely affected crops, has already risen steeply. In this land of coffee, tea is becoming the staple drink among the poor.

But the competent economic team, headed by the Finance Minister, Senhor Dilsen Fumero, is cautiously confident. It believes that soon demand will drop, as the fiscal budget, approved by Congress in early December, begins to bite. The Government will import food to make up for shortages caused by the drought.

Mayor hit in strike law protest

From Frank Jeanson, Bonn

A conservative politician was kicked and struck in Frankfurt by trade unionists protesting against the Government's proposed new strike law. It was a rare incident in a country with a long history of labour peace.

The proposed law would stop benefit being paid to workers made unemployed by a dispute from which they could gain.

By yesterday the chief government spokesman, Herr Friedhelm Ost, was being quoted as warning of "the smell of Weimar". Herr Franz Steinkühler, deputy chairman of the huge engineering union IG Metall, spoke of the danger of "English conditions of burning cities and rebellious youth".

The conservative *Die Welt* replied that Herr Steinkühler's "scandalous and uncouth parodying" of the proposed new law had contributed to the inflammatory mood.

It is traditional here to invoke Weimar, the German republic of 1918-33, when anything threatened the legendary stability of West German labour relations. Allowing for those exaggerations, the present quarrel between the ruling politicians and union leaders seems to be one of the most serious in the Federal Republic's history.

That does not make it as serious as a major British labour conflict. The West German union leaders have yet to show that it is an issue over which their members are prepared to forgo wages.

Until now, the strikes against the proposed law have been confined to token days here and there.

The dispute arises out of a strike which IG Metall organized in the motor industry in 1984. By calling out its workers in a few components factories, the union was able to paralyse the manufacture of cars while ensuring that its members thrown out of work in the rest of the industry received unemployment benefit.

That saved the union a fortune in strike pay but would be stopped by the proposed new law.

The politician who was kicked and punched was Herr Walter Wallmann, the Christian Democrat mayor of Frankfurt. He was attacked on Saturday as he was entering his reception hall to preside over a function for union members.

Sinai murderer hanged himself, coroner finds

Cairo - Egypt's chief coroner yesterday dismissed charges that the policeman who killed seven Israeli tourists had been murdered, and said he took his own life (Reuter reports).

"I am absolutely convinced that it was suicide," Mr Ibrahim Selim said after a post mortem examination on Sergeant Suleiman Khater, aged 25, who was found hanged in a military prison hospital last Tuesday.

Sgt Khater, a law student, was doing military service in Sinai as a security policeman when he shot dead seven Israelis, four of them children, near Noveiba on the Gulf of Aqaba.

A military court last month sentenced him to hard labour for life and commentators in

several Arab countries hailed him as a hero. When he was found hanged from his cell window, the Egyptian Government said he had killed himself. But his family and opposition politicians suspected murder.

Mr Selim said that the examination showed no sign of toxic elements, sedation or drugs. The body showed no signs of resistance, and "Khater should have been clinically dead five seconds after he hanged himself," he said.

The deputy chief coroner, Mr Mohamed el-Iraqi, showed journalists a 5ft strip of camouflage cloth, used by prisoners as a bed cover, which he said Sgt Khater had used to hang himself.



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The nurse on the left established British nursing standards.

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Over a century ago, Florence Nightingale brought to nursing a degree of professionalism, commitment and care that has been its hallmark ever since.

As a result, thousands of little children grew up wanting to be nurses.

Today, many of the children who did become nurses are wishing they hadn't.

Because since the Griffiths Report, nurses are increasingly being treated like children.

The Griffiths Report recommended major changes in the way that the National Health Service is run. Chief among them is the idea that it can be made more cost-effective by employing managers from the business world.

WHO PAYS?

We would argue that in many places, cost-cutting is being carried out at the patients' expense.

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More and more Health Authorities are appointing executives: at the same time, they are depriving nurses of any meaningful management role.

The results could be frightening.

Imagine a hospital where the nurses have no say at all in the choice of beds or other equipment. Where nursing staff can advise on patient care, but can't take any decisions. Where a matter of life and death can become a matter of pounds and pence. A hospital where the patients' spokesman has lost her voice.

Now stop imagining.

Because this is what's starting to happen in Health Authorities throughout the country.

As the protector of nursing standards, the Royal College of Nursing is appalled.

THERE MUST BE A BETTER WAY.

We want to see a director of nursing appointed in every health unit in Britain.

Someone with the power and the nursing experience to make health care more effective.

Whilst the administrator concentrates on making it more cost-efficient.

We think that Miss Nightingale would agree with us. If you do too, please add your name to our petition by sending us the coupon.

And, if you're as worried as we are, please write to your Member of Parliament now (the address is the House of Commons, Westminster, London, SW1A 0AA).

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

I agree. Nursing should be run by nurses.

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Address

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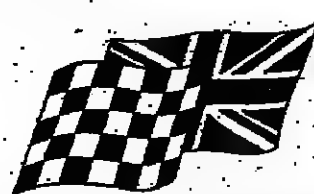
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SPECTRUM

Healing the scars left by torture

Amnesty International's work against tyranny is being taken further by a new medical charity which cares for victims and brings pressure on the guilty. Caroline Moorehead reports

At the age of 15 a young African watched as government troops murdered both his parents, his two younger brothers and his three sisters. In the two and a half years that followed, he was kept in detention and tortured.

Electric shocks were used on him repeatedly, and at one point his head was shaved with a broken bottle. But it was the burning with electric rings and cloths soaked in paraffin that left the worst marks. His face, neck and one arm are badly disfigured. Today, not yet 20, he is in the middle of what will be a long series of plastic surgery operations.

He is one of a growing number of refugees granted asylum in Britain whose severe torture at the hands of various countries' government forces have brought them to the attention of a small group of British doctors, social workers and psychiatrists.

Up until this year this network, now numbering almost 300 people, has been working informally for torture victims under the umbrella of Amnesty International's medical group. From this week they are in the process of forming themselves into the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, an independent charity similar to organizations already existing in Canada and Scandinavia. It will work with the victims both medically and as a campaigning and educational body, providing evidence to the world of a practice now accepted to be endemic in at least 70 countries.

When AI's medical group started in the mid-1970s it was concerned as much with the harsh prison conditions and inadequate food experienced by political prisoners all over the world as with the violent methods often used in their interrogation. It rapidly became evident that as the number of refugees grew, first from Latin American countries and more recently from Africa and Sri Lanka, with many bearing signs of physical mutilation and psychological trauma from torture, there was far too little understanding of torture victims' special conditions.

Some suffer from guilt because they survived

Though refugees are entitled to full National Health Service care, many were finding it difficult to trust physicians in large hospitals while ordinary doctors, with no training or experience in the subject, were frequently sending apparently healthy but disturbed patients to the psychiatric wing of mental hospitals.

There was an obvious need for some sort of formal centre to co-ordinate their treatment since torture involves damage to different parts of the body and often necessitates consultation with up to five separate specialists. The enduring psychological scars to both victim and his family make long-term psychotherapy essential. "A sense of having become nothing" is felt by many victims.

A man who reached Britain from the Middle East recently with multiple injuries after prolonged torture, has already seen a physician, an orthopaedic surgeon and an eye surgeon. Once his leg and eye injuries have been treated, he will move on to a neurologist, for both his arms are paralysed after being hung for long periods by his wrists. He is staying with relations who will also need help in learning to live with a situation to which it is so difficult to adapt.

"Some of the people we see are suffering from guilt because they survived, or perhaps because, under torture, they gave someone else away", explains Elizabeth Gordon, consultant surgeon and a member of the board of the Medical Foundation. "They may have watched a child tortured, or their own wife raped. Understanding something of this makes it easier to help."

Work carried out with Holocaust victims in Israel has confirmed that crisis in mid-life can arise when earlier tragedies, like torture, come back in the form of extreme depression or breakdown.

Elizabeth Gordon was the surgeon on a small Amnesty International mission to East Africa early last year which examined and reported on the cases of 16 alleged Ugandan torture victims. In all but one there was consistency between the victim's account and the nature of the damage. Verification, she says, is important to many people, not because of any legal position, but simply because people who have been tortured need to be believed, as well as reassured that their bodies are still intact.

About 300 people have been seen over the years by this network of

specialists in torture injuries. Some five to six new cases are coming to them every week. Helen Bamber, secretary of the new foundation who worked with Belsen concentration camp survivors and later with orphans from Auschwitz, feels that more people "living in the shadows, locked in with their memories" may come forward once the existence of the foundation is known.

While physical problems are very important, the psychological problems are becoming more worrying as torturers throughout the world resort to ever more sophisticated techniques, like programmes of disorientation aimed specifically at breakdown.

"One simply cannot underestimate the long-term effects of severe torture", says Helen Bamber. "It is

designed to destroy, to mutilate, to crush: it is surprising that it causes depression, self-hatred, shame and sleeplessness."

What, for instance, can one do to help someone like the young Ugandan mother sitting with her two small sons when police came to arrest her? The elder boy ran off, but the younger, aged two, was taken into prison with her. When she returned from interrogation, it was to a different cell from the one where she left her baby. The child is now three but she has never seen him again. This, too, is torture.

Violetta de Palma, who fled from Uruguay and arrived in London in 1978 with two small sons, helps treat some 150 refugee children in the Latin American Children's Project in Kennington, south London. Many



Plunged into horror: artists' impressions of Latin American torture by repeated beatings and duckings. The seated figure, top left, is a doctor checking the victim's pulse to see if he can take further torture



Elizabeth Gordon: "People who have been tortured need to be believed as well as reassured"

have witnessed the torture of their own parents or had to visit fathers in prison who were covered in blood or bearing torture marks.

"They cannot forget", she says. "They look perfectly healthy but are often highly disturbed, with difficulties in concentration." Though not tortured herself, many of her friends were and her sons, now aged seven and nine, are resisting fiercely her plans to return home. "They are terrified. They say the police will come for them."

The Medical Foundation's other concern, to alert the world to evidence of torture and bring pressure on the guilty governments, has come in part from a growing recognition of the doctors' role in torture procedures, whether in treatment or in helping devise torture programmes.

The British Medical Association is due to produce its report on the subject shortly and is expected to lay down some practical guidelines on how to limit doctors' involvement.

We won't accept that it happens so close to home

The medical scrutiny is showing results. In South Africa, says Elizabeth Gordon, the doctors involved with Steve Biko were originally exonerated but that decision has now been reversed. In Chile, publicity over one doctor known to have taken part in torture has made it impossible for him to run his private practice.

Not least among a torture victim's problems is the public's extreme reluctance to accept that torture, which often results in death, is common practice in over half the countries of the world. "The subject", says Dr John Dawson of the BMA, "is not one people like thinking about. But they should. It goes on not just in the banana republics but in Nato countries as well. What people won't accept is that it happens so close to home."

What scepticism remains could be dispelled by a remarkable and horrifying Thames Television film to be broadcast this evening. *Torture* is about the victims, mainly ordinary men and women caught up in political violence, who starkly, and with great dignity, talk about what happened to them.

It is also about torturers who have carried out the mutilating and often killed in the process. It is their evidence, delivered rather dispassionately, about eyes gouged out with pencils and prisoners stripped naked and raped; that makes the existence of widespread torture wholly believable. "Torture", as one young former Latin American soldier put it, "almost casually, 'becomes a habit'."

© Thames Television Ltd. 1986



Violetta de Palma: "Refugee children are often disturbed"

FASHION I

A rebirth of style

Mothers-to-be can now keep up with the world of high fashion thanks to the new summer range from Mothercare



Left: Pink patterned cardigan, £4.99, pin-tucked blouse, £4.50, cotton trousers, £5.95. Right: Floral print jump-suit, £9.99, all in Mothercare branches from end of January

A breath of spring air wafted through London's Park Lane Hotel last week when Mothercare launched its summer range. The show was opened by Sebastian Coxon, son of Sir Terence and design consultant for Mothercare. He demonstrated the Via Stroller, the latest in hi-tech pushchairs boasting the same smooth, sleek lines of moulded plastic that run through the rest of the Coxon design empire.

Fashion-conscious women can be stylish during pregnancy by adopting their existing wardrobes with baggy shirts and leggings or low-waisted dresses. For wearing at home, specially adapted dungarees and maternity dresses can be more comfortable but not particularly flattering. The old idea was to hide "the bump" under voluminous maternity dresses. These have now been reduced to a token presence in a range that concentrates on practical separates.

For pregnant women executives and secretaries there is a range of tailored navy blue suits with blazer jackets and slim trousers or knee-length skirts. Chintzy floral cotton dresses and floaty blouses over pastel trousers are clearly designed for a different kind of mother, taking us back to the era when pregnant women were modest ladies-in-waiting and their clothes were described as "frankly feminine".

A seaside postcard parade of beaming five-year-olds tottered down the catwalk in polka-dot swimsuits and striped surf shorts. Tough kids are cool in American-style denim dungarees, jackets and baseball-style T-shirts and shorts. For little girls who don't want to be tomboys, there are flowered and filled cotton summer dresses and pastel pink cardigans and blouses.

Since the 1982 merger, Mothercare's image has been freshened up and, although cheap and cheerful still seems to be the priority, some fashion feeling is beginning to appear in its 228 high street stores.

Our Mother Princess is in the forefront of taste when it comes to dressing her children. While the mass-market has cottoned on to the casual and rough wear revolution, the Princess of Wales is pioneering a return to nanny-knows-best nursery clothes.

For everyday occasions the royal Princess appears in no-nonsense cord dungarees, checked shirts and cheery striped sweaters. But Prince William is dressed for best in more traditional Kensington clothes: a Victorian-style sailor suit for Trooping the Colour, prim frilled and tucked shirts and shorts for Snowdon's family portrait.

Ordinary mothers may doubt the wisdom of allowing the royal lead back to pristine white ankle socks, Peter Pan collars and smocking. But Princess Diana has also had the wit to dress Prince Harry in a sheep-patterned sweater to match her own.

Rebecca Tyrrell

A common front to repel the modern 'invaders'

Even the prescient novelist H. G. Wells, when he wrote *The War of the Worlds* in 1897, could not have had no idea of the late 20th century battle that was to rage on Horsell Common in Surrey, the scene of his fictitious landing by the Martians.

Last week it was a human breed of aliens (if you adhere to the script of the conservationist lobby) which descended on this green belt in the guise of Beacontree Estates, a development company wishing to build high-tech offices and car parking spaces.

Their representatives, and opponents have just given evidence to a public inquiry in the mundane setting of a Woking church hall, surrounded by the wilting Christmas decorations of schoolchildren proclaiming Peace on Earth.

Peace was not in evidence on this particular piece of earth last week for Beacontree's plan was being bitterly opposed by the Open Spaces Society, a pressure group dedicated to safeguarding the one and a half million acres of common land in England and Wales.

Although the dispute concerns only a tiny piece of land - just under an acre - it is being closely monitored by all those who fear that a precedent is about to be set for the development of commercial and residential buildings on the perimeter of the capital.

In the context of planning applications for 30,000 homes around London, Horsell

One Surrey acre is a test case in the 'green' war between developer and conservationist

Common has become a test case. If the office development goes ahead, runs the argument, then no area of hitherto protected common land will be safe.

The common itself is much as it was when Wells wrote about it - a tract of sandy heath, heather and pine. Next to the site of the proposed car park is a Bronze Age burial mound, which today squats beneath the debris of scrub and bushes. A few yards away traffic on the main road roars its way towards London.

Last week's inquiry was a convocation of parties with totally irreconcilable visions of the world - on the left the grey-suited lawyers speaking for Beacontree, and on the right the quilted reds and greens of ramblers' anoraks. Most of the latter camp was composed of retired locals, passionately opposed to the building of new offices in the neighbourhood.

In many respects the battle of Horsell Common is the perfect

1980s counterpart of medieval encounters between peasant and patron.

In order to secure planning agreement, Beacontree's cause will be assisted by assuring the local authority not only that its application is of a non-speculative nature, but also that the development will be beneficial to the local population.

Both of these matters are being strongly contested by the Open Spaces Society, which claims that Beacontree has been premature in telling the Department of the Environment that there are already tenants prepared to occupy the new offices.

The society also argues that granting of the application would be in breach of the 1925 Law and Property Act, which guarantees public right of access to urban commons. If Horsell Common is allowed to be used for office development, maintains the society, then it will create a legal precedent for further encroachments of the green belt. For this reason the Horsell debate is being seen by developers and conservationists alike as a microcosm of the battles ahead.

Despite the futuristic plans of Beacontree, the story has strong overtones of Charles Dickens, not least in the labyrinthine changes of ownership of the land in question.

In pre-Victorian days commoners enjoyed rights of abate-

ment, which entitled them to tear down developments on the common land. In the late 19th century these rights were gentrified by parliamentary legislation, one effect of which was to demand that any act of enclosure had to carry a reciprocal benefit to the local inhabitants. "The procedure of a public inquiry is just the latter-day version of all those old fustian", says Duncan Mackay, the young deputy secretary of the O.S.S.

John Hanning, a local solicitor representing the Horsell Common Preservation Society, puts it like this: "There is no possible benefit to the neighbourhood in the existence of a factory on this site. To give the sanction of a Department of State to a building being erected on a common for purely private advantage would make it impossible in the future for the department to draw the line in principle between a small encroachment and a large one, and would leave the door open for a gradual overturning of the whole common."

Alan Franks

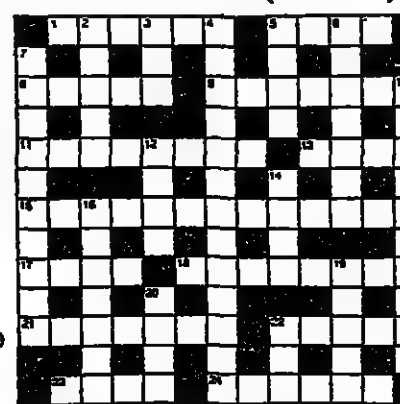
TOMORROW

The strong arm of the law: with riot shields in Britain's cities and machine-guns at our airports, are the police fully equipped to face a violent society?

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 848)

- ACROSS
1 Reverent (6)
2 Ear flap (4)
3 Beast (5)
9 Woman's bedroom (7)
11 Voting (8)
13 Oxford Thames (4)
15 Not deliberate (13)
17 Elderly people (1,1,2)
18 Work cessation (8)
21 Riot wind (7)
22 Subject (5)
23 Kill violently (4)
24 One or other (6)

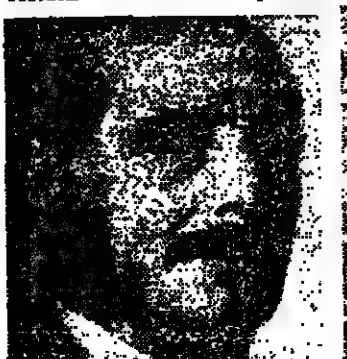
- DOWN
2 Solo music piece (5)
3 Spanish cry (3)
4 Hamlet soliloquy (2,2,3,2,2)
5 Boor (4)
6 Short jacket (7)
7 Obedient (10)
10 Inexpressible (10)



- 12 Betting system (4)
14 Not stiff (4)
16 Endanger (7)

- 19 Abundant (5)
20 Divine (4)
22 Titmouse (3)

- SOLUTION TO No 847
ACROSS: 1 Hound 4 Infect 8 Rhomb 9 Fervent 10 Browning 11 Ogilby 13 Salsgrove 17 Tape 18 Aspirate 21 Sanctum 22 Allot 23 Sarnal 24 Sassy
DOWN: 1 Herby 2 Agogo 3 Debonair 4 Infingitimal 5 Fore 6 Emerges 7 Tether 12 Cogitate 14 Impinge 15 Stasis 16 Vestry 19 Axes 20 Sten



Stranger than fiction: novelist H. G. Wells (left) created the first invasion of Horsell Common - by Martians. Duncan Mackay (right), of the Open Space Society, is an implacable opponent of a second invasion, this time by developers

FASHION II by Suzy Menkes

A sea change for winter sweaters



The knitwear revolution has come full circle. Ten years after the sweater came up to the city and took over our wardrobes, it has gone back to the country and its roots.

Heavy-duty knits are high fashion for hand-knitters and designers. The sweater is also reverting to its origins among the seafaring people who launched and harboured it. Knits inspired by the traditional Aran and Icelandic styles are the look of this winter and those yarns are the biggest sellers.

Even the tough oiled wools have come ashore, patterns come not as intricate as Fair Isle but in bold Nordic motifs; and Paris designer Azzedine Alaïa has produced the ultimate chunky sweater - boiled wool as thick as underfelt.

Yet nothing in fashion is ever quite the same again. The original Arans and guernseys were symbolic of the communities they served. The textured lines and cables, represented furrowed fields, ships' ropes and anchors, and Celtic crosses.

The sea change for sweaters has been the fashion element. The heavy knits are now given the wide shoulders, deep armholes, the elongated bodyline and sharp colours of modern

fashion. The tunic sweater, shaped like an inverted triangle to narrowed hips, replaces the traditional square and sturdy shape, and cables are used strictly for surface interest.

Fuchsia pink, cobalt blue and bitter lime recolor the conventional navy guernsey and off-white Aran. I still think that country sweaters look best in colours drawn from a frozen landscape: the grey-green of an angry sea shading through to ice blue; all the naturals from sheep's wool beige to mud flat brown; and spruce green with rowan red and pebble grey. These are the colours that blend like birds' plumage with the Barbour, parkas and loden coats of the great outdoors.

But I accept that new colours and textures have transformed hand-knitting and created novelty and excitement in the yarn market. January is the prime time for spinners to exhibit to the trade and the public, and this weekend two separate events underline the growing importance of the needlecraft market. At Stitches at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, the trade will note the increased presence of small specialist yarn producers, like Yorkshire's Rowan, who now make up a third of this needlecraft show.

The Knitting Exhibition at Sandown Park, Esher (January 16-19), is a public celebration of the art and craft of knitting. There will be teach-ins by experts in hand and machine knitting, daily fashion shows, and weekend lectures by knitting's guru Kaffe Fassett.

Colour is the message from Liberty who, this winter, launched their own Aran tweed (£2.75 per 100gm hank) and its own double knitting (£1.50 for 50gm). The wool comes in 36 colours co-ordinated to Liberty prints.

Designer fashion is the theme of the Christian de Falbe kits - also at Liberty - in the luxury Studio Yarns: pure wool, kid mohair and angora. Designs include a fashionably baggy Aran cardigan for men (£34.50 the kit) and a selection of women's pure wool sweaters, concentrating on stitchcraft and

complete with shoulder pads. Hand-knitting patterns used to be slow to follow fashion. But now fashion follows them, for all the shapes and textures of chunky sweaters are reproduced in factory-made knitwear, in acrylics as well as natural yarns, and in all price ranges. From Marks & Spencer to Laura Ashley, the Aran-look sweaters are big news.

They need to be worn big, too, to be teamed with country-style clothes and to be generously sized. It is often better to buy chain store sweaters from the men's ranges rather than the meager women's sizes. The country sweater and the clothes it goes with are meant for both sexes: elephant cords, heavy-weight button fly 501 Levi's, thick socks and hiking boots should all be one size, one sex and one good way to keep warm.

Above left: Icelandic patterned wool sweater, £82, moss-coloured tweed knickerbockers, £75, thick stretchy thermal socks, £8.20, all from Gordon Lowes, 179 Sloane Street, SW1. Plaid travelling rug, £45 from Hacketts, 656 New Kings Road, SW8. Cashmere gloves, £24.50 from Mulberry Company, 11-12 Gess Court, W1. Brown leather lace-up walking boots, £51.95 from Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus.

Above: Bold, black and white graphic patterned, cotton knit polo-neck, £95 in the sale at Edina Ronay, 141 Kings Road, SW8. Black 501 Levi's, approx £30 from leading stockists. Black shiny plastic sou'wester, £8.95 from Captain O. M. Watts, 45 Albemarle Street, W1. Oatmeal fingerless gloves, £11 from Gordon Lowes, 179 Sloane Street, SW1. Black wellingtons, £12.95 from branches of Millets and Citizen.

Hair by Wendy Sadd for Simon Rattan

Photographs by Nick Briggs

Top: Cream Aran cable-knit sweater with a V-neck, £80, brown corduroy riding skirt, £89.50, yellow rubberized cotton raincoat, £116, all from Mulberry Company, 11-12 Gess Court, W1. Walking boots, £51.95 from Lillywhites, SW1.

Above: Long polo-neck sweater, £39, brown moleskin trousers, £25, lace knit shawls, £9 each, all in the sale at Laura Ashley branches throughout the country. Green Hunter boots, £11 from Gordon Lowes, 179 Sloane Street, SW1.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Brush with commerce

No sooner had Arthur Scargill announced his solution to unemployment — stop overtime — than an informant was on the phone to disclose that Scargill himself once had an after-hours job, as a door-to-door brush salesman. Yesterday Scargill confirmed that he did indeed do the job after finishing work at Woolley Colliery in the days before setting out on his union career. A contradiction? "That would be a very sensible question but for the fact that I never earned a penny. I was simply gathering money for the Young Communist League." Being a brush salesman, he said, was not without its hazards, having been drilled in the sales patter for one brand of brush, his boss — the late Communist Party activist Percy Riley — switched firms, forcing Scargill to eat his words and learn to push the rival product. Such was the schooling of Britain's most articulate union leader.

In their court

With just 75 shopping days to go before the abolition of the GLC, it seems the council can't even give money away. It recently decided to give £500,000 for tennis domes to the boroughs of Camden, Southwark and Newham. Southwark residents, however, said forget it: they didn't want plastic domes smothering their precious few grass areas. The GLC, which said it was "surprised" when it broke the news of the snub, will have to throw its £195,000 gift to Southwark elsewhere: fast.

Police Fed up

While the police report on Tottenham is pretty good on the tactics of rioters, police are muttering that the tactics of their superiors remain unspoken for. Why, for instance, was the contingency plan for disorder at the Broadwater Farm Estate not followed? At a tense meeting with the Police Federation in October, Sir Kenneth Newman promised a full operational review. This, I learn, is being conducted by a Scotland Yard team which is interviewing every rank from constable to assistant commissioner. Who is on the team, and if and when its findings will be published, remain secret. "We would use the word confidential," said the Yard yesterday. The Federation is not impressed.

BARRY FANTONI



"I've read your Tottenham riot report — it struck me as being planned months in advance"

V interesting

My thanks to the *Psychological Record* for this report: "Three experiments were conducted with pigeons to compare the effects of shifting a multiple variable interval (mult VI) baseline condition to multiple signaled-variable interval (mult sig-VI) and multiple extinction variable interval (mult EXT-VI). In Experiment 1, the mult sig-VI VI treatment condition generated more instances of no interaction (ie, no change in response rate in the unaltered VI component) and negative induction (ie, a decrease in response rate in the unaltered VI component) than positive contrast. ... Poor pigeons."

● When the *Southampton* Quest, support ship to the British expedition to the South Pole, sank amid ice floes at the weekend, it was two Sikorsky 61 helicopters which plucked the Brits to safety. ...

Expansive

Fresh from her failure to become Labour's press chief, Ken Livingstone's press officer, Nita Clarke, is set to do the same job for Frances "Big Li" Morrell, leader of the Inner London Education Authority. Ms Morrell's image manager of two months, Jennifer Simon, has been poached by another of Labour's leading ladies, Margaret Hodge, for whom she is now running Islington council's press and campaign unit. "I wanted a bigger challenge," says Ms Simon, who previously had the uphill task of adding credibility to the GLC Women's Committee.

In great remand

They said the Cabbage Patch Doll would never catch on in Britain; I hope this one doesn't. It comes with name, number and full documentation — as an inmate out on parole from the "Hard Rock Penitentiary". The firm, based in Colorado, which makes the doll, called Little Con, say that any child taking one is designated as its parole officer. The dolls come complete in a jail cell box, with details of their criminal record. The cost: £150. PHS

Keep the jury and still beat fraud

by Walter Merricks

If Britain had a written constitution, one of its first articles would declare that in criminal cases in which the accused could be sentenced to a long prison sentence he has the right to trial by jury. Our citizens have had that right for at least three centuries. Attempts to remove or tamper with it have been robustly resisted. Yet in the hysteria over fraud cases after the Lloyd's and Johnson Matthey affairs the government may be panicked into attempting it again.

Of course the arrangements for the investigation and trial of complex fraud cases can and must be improved. Inter-departmental rivalry in Whitehall for long prevented the emergence of any co-ordinated means of tackling serious frauds, with little co-operation between the police, the DPP and the Department of Trade, let alone the revenue departments.

Trial procedures are often antique and the rules of evidence medieval. But that does not justify removing the right to jury trial. There is no evidence from judges or lawyers that juries do not understand the cases or that their verdicts are unreasonable or inexplicable. On the contrary, most of those close to the system — the barristers who prosecute and defend, and the judges who preside — say that juries come to sensible decisions, often reflecting a canny and perceptive assessment of the guilt of those on trial.

Nor is there evidence from the prosecuting authorities that often charges are not laid through fear that the jury would not understand the complexities. If a case is complex, the barrister presenting it should simplify the facts so that the jury can

understand them. Complex and unfamiliar medical or forensic evidence may have to be given in a rape or assault case; technical scientific evidence when identity is at issue. But no one suggests that the accused in such cases should be denied the right of jury trial.

Fraud is not a single offence capable of easy definition. It can involve conspiracy, theft or deception under various statutes. Still less is there any definition of a "complex" fraud which could be suitably enacted in law. So the Roskill proposal is that a High Court judge would decide simply on the basis of a set of loose guidelines whether a person was to lose his right to be tried by a jury. No doubt the judge is supposed to recognize the appropriate case when he sees it, but this is no way to deal with people's civil rights. Although there is controversy now about which cases merit the right to jury trial, and those which should be tried summarily, at least the dividing line is clear.

There is therefore an essential unfairness in distinguishing between murderers, drug dealers, burglars and rapists on the one hand and financial fraudsters on the other. Why should the man who steals £1 million from a bank with a shotgun be allowed jury trial while the man using a computer is denied it?

At present we do not know whether juries in complex cases (or even in simple ones) understand the issues because the law prevents anyone asking them about their deliberations. First, therefore, we should

amend the law so that some sensible research into the workings of the jury system can be done and so establish the extent or otherwise of juror comprehension.

Secondly, we can establish in the City of London a specialized magistrates court to deal summarily and speedily with financial miscreants. Such a court would have limited powers of imprisonment but massive powers to fine and to ban culprits from involvement in financial markets. (The really major fraudsters should still go to the Old Bailey and be tried by a judge and jury.)

The Roskill proposal to establish a fraud trial tribunal is fundamentally unjust. Could it ever acquit people? Would not the public expectations necessarily bias its members? If charges are ever brought in the JMB or Lloyd's cases, for instance, could the accused expect a fair trial? The anonymous silent and unyielding jury must offer both those on trial and the public a greater degree of confidence in the even-handedness of the criminal justice system than a hand-picked clique of experts.

There is every sign that the government feels itself under pressure to "do something" about fraud. The Lord Chancellor and other ministers who wish to limit jury trial in fraud cases may bounce their colleagues into a rushed commitment to implement Roskill. For them the report could not have come at a better time. For those who wish to see coherent and balanced improvements in the criminal justice system, the timing is ominous.

The author, a solicitor, was a member of the Fraud Trials Committee.

Norman Dombey questions the plan to upgrade Fylingdales

Will Thatcher dish the missile treaty?

Mrs Thatcher expressed herself pleased at the outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. After listening to Reagan's briefing, she told reporters that it was clear that the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty between the US and the Soviet Union would be honoured by both sides.

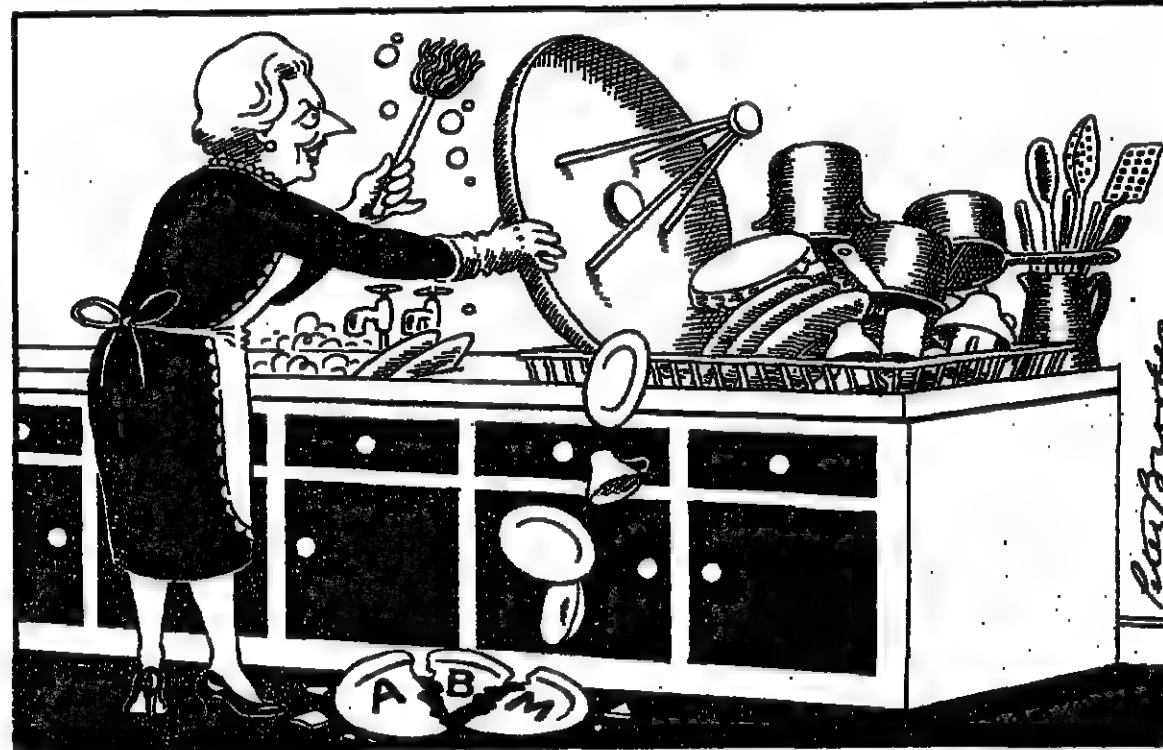
In the light of that, it is odd that her government is expected to announce soon that the radar station at Fylingdales, in Yorkshire, is to be "upgraded" by the introduction of new radar technology. Many informed observers, including some of her own officials, believe the decision will breach the treaty.

Radar forms an indispensable part of any system for ballistic missile defence and for that reason there are constraints under the treaty on the siting and use of large modern radar systems. There has, however, been a dramatic improvement in radar technology over the last 20 years with the advent of "phased-array" radars.

A conventional radar set, such as those used at most airports and at Fylingdales, comprises a rotating dish which sends out the microwave radio signal and records any reflection. A phased-array radar does not move.

The direction of the transmitted beam is determined by the adjustment of the relative phases (ie, the troughs and crests) of the waves emanating from a large number of small solid-state transmitters which are computer-controlled. So whereas a conventional large radar may rotate a few degrees each second and make a complete scan of the sky every 15 seconds or so, a complete scan of a phased-array radar is measured in millionths of a second.

The information received is itself analysed by computer and a reading can be obtained of the bearing, distance, size and velocity of any



incoming object, allowing an instantaneous determination of its trajectory and where and when it will fall. Many objects, possibly as many as several hundred, can be tracked simultaneously.

Phased-array radars were developed during the 1960s in the United States specifically for use in the Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system then under development. Clearly it would be substantially more effective than a mechanical radar in any future ABM system.

The present mechanical radars at Fylingdales are early warning radars and, together with those at Clear in Alaska and Thule in Greenland, comprise the ballistic missile early warning system against a Soviet missile attack on North America. They have performed that function since 1962 and were therefore allowed under the ABM treaty which forbade, in Article VII, any future early warning radars except at locations along the periphery (Soviet and US) of national territory.

It has been proposed for some time that Fylingdales be re-equipped with the phased-array technology. But a problem lies in another article of the ABM Treaty which forbids radar to be given "capabilities for counter strategic ballistic missiles or

their elements in flight trajectory". Any large phased-array radar will have that capability.

In order to clarify when radars were "ABM-capable", therefore, the parties agreed not to deploy phased-array radars having a "potential" of more than 3 million watt-square metres except under certain well-defined conditions. This agreement and conditions were summarized in a document known as Agreed Statement F, initiated by both parties and attached to the treaty.

There are five categories of exceptions. Large phased-array radars may be deployed for use as ABM radars on the one ABM site allowed each side under the treaty, in the development and testing of ABM systems at test ranges, as early warning radars at the periphery of national territory, for tracking objects in outer space, or in the verification of arms control agreements. Modernization is not allowed unless it also comes under one of these headings.

It follows that the present radars at Fylingdales cannot be replaced by a phased-array radar and still satisfy the treaty, as interpreted by Agreed Statement F, unless its "potential" (the product of mean emitted power in watts and antenna area in square metres) is less than three million

watt-square metres. Similar considerations apply to the large phased-array radar which is being built in the USSR near Krasnoyarsk (400 miles inland), except that Soviet officials claim that their radar is planned to be used for satellite tracking. That defence is unavailable at Fylingdales.

It has been reported that the "Pave Pave" phased-array radar which has been operating at Otis the air force base in Massachusetts since 1980 is what the US has in mind for Fylingdales. Another Pave Pave radar is now operational in California and two more are being built on the periphery of the United States in Georgia and Texas. The mean power of each is about one million watts and its diameter about 30 metres, giving a potential of over 100 times that allowed in the treaty.

Last November, the Ministry of Defence told the Liberal MP Paddy Ashdown that the government did not consider the planned upgrading at Fylingdales to be in breach of the ABM Treaty. If the replacement radars are Pave Paves, it will be interesting to see how Mrs Thatcher can justify that opinion.

The author is Reader in Theoretical Physics and Associate Fellow of the Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex.

Waiting in the wings, a Kremlin thaw

Moscow As Mikhail Gorbachev pursues his relentless shake-up of the more ossified aspects of Soviet life, attention is being focused on the attitude he will adopt to cultural freedom. Many Soviet intellectuals are impatient to discover whether or not they can hope for any loosening of the creative straitjacket.

During his 10 months of power, Gorbachev has given only a few, contradictory hints of his policy towards control of artistic expression. But last March he did promise Oleg Efremov, a Moscow theatre director, that he would talk with him about cultural policy as soon as he had cleared up other problems.

Last week Gorbachev visited an art exhibition and this, combined with recent outspoken comments by Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the angry young poet of the 1950s, has convinced many members of Moscow's intelligentsia that he will soon turn his attention to this highly sensitive subject.

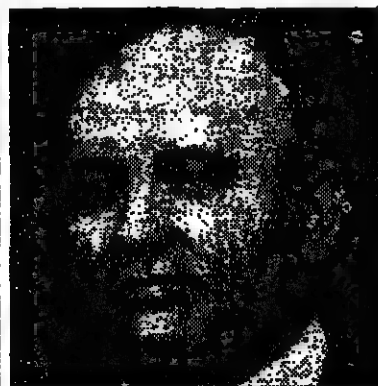
Some Moscow intellectuals are convinced that Gorbachev, encouraged by his wife, Raisa, will carry his campaign of cutting deadwood into the world of the arts. But there are also warning voices that he may use his unassailable power base to tighten state control.

The optimists have been encouraged by the brave stand against the deadening hand of cultural bureaucracy adopted both in verse and speech by Yevtushenko, who has recently found favour with the cultural establishment.

During the Brezhnev era Yevtushenko fell foul of the authorities over his defence of the dissident writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn. But last September Pravda published a Yevtushenko poem that contained a strong attack on sluggish bureaucrats



Yevtushenko: an open attack on censorship



Gorbachev: signs that he is preparing to act

and was seen as being in line with Gorbachev's call for streamlining.

Last month he went further with a rousing address to the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation in which he objected to the limitations placed on Soviet writers and raised a number of taboo subjects such as the privileges enjoyed by the party elite.

Yevtushenko was rapturously applauded after the speech, which also included attacks on censorship, self-flattery and the persecution of the peasants under Stalin. At one point he told the meeting: "The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is unthinkable without acceleration of the spiritual."

Backers of cultural reform were disappointed when most of the hard-hitting sections of the speech, including most of the remarks about censorship, were cut from the version published by *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Kremlin-watchers took this as evidence that Yevtushenko had over-reached himself.

But last week he confounded the sceptics by stealing the show at a press conference called by the

Kremlin to unveil plans for stronger cultural ties with the US, in which Yevtushenko has been chosen to play a leading part. Straying far from the theme, he argued that his views, particularly on the evils of bureaucracy, were completely in step with Gorbachev's new approach.

Yevtushenko told one questioner: "I am surprised that you are surprised that a poet speaks out against bureaucracy, because the words poet and bureaucrat are mutually exclusive."

Foreign observers believe that Gorbachev's slowness in switching his attention to the arts stems largely from his preoccupation with foreign affairs, the lacklustre economy and the consolidation of his position before the 27th Communist Party Congress next month. While hundreds of elderly and sometimes corrupt officials have been sacked or transferred in other areas of the administration, the creeping bureaucracy that controls Soviet cultural life has remained largely intact.

The one exception has been at

Gostelradio, the television and radio committee which last month saw the replacement of the 73-year-old Sergei Lapin by Alexander Akimov, 12 years his junior, who had served previously as ambassador to Poland and who was once head of the KGB in Byelorussia.

The appointment, which followed a Kremlin warning about the need for more and better propaganda, caused some concern among intellectuals, who felt that the party grip might be tightened further.

One area of Soviet arts in urgent need of revitalization is the once renowned film industry. Twice in recent weeks Filip Yermash, head of the state commission for cinematography since 1972, has come under bitter attack in the official media. Last week actor Nikolai Kravtchuk wrote in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* that Soviet films were "very mediocre" and that the industry was plagued by nepotism. In December Yermash had been accused of deliberately distorting figures on the size of domestic audiences for Soviet films to try to conceal the growing success of western productions.

Diplomats who have studied Gorbachev's record predict that a limited degree of openness can be expected in the arts. They note that he came to power a play has been staged in Moscow dealing with the previously unmentionable subject of emigration from the Soviet Union — it portrays a family whose sons want to leave, one for Israel and the others for the US.

But the diplomats caution against any great expectations of a lifting of the strict ideological limits set on all aspects of creative freedom. "Gorbachev is above all a leader who believes strongly in communism and is determined to try and make it work," said one. "He is not suddenly going to change his face."

Christopher Walker

Roger Scruton

Best of British living on

The idea of the United States as an "imperial" power has for a long time flourished on the left. In recent months, however, it seems to have spread from its natural breeding ground to the greatest palaces of the establishment — to *The Sunday Telegraph* and *The Spectator*, perhaps even to the government. For was there not, in Michael Heseltine's hysterical meddling in the affairs of a private company, something of the same distaste for America and its influence that finds effusive expression in the writings of Peregrine Worsthorne and, more solemn echoes in the isolationism of Enoch Powell?

It seems as though the ceaseless shouting of Soviet propaganda, and the self-castigation that is the greatest weakness of the American character, have at last produced their effect. There has occurred one of those strange inversions of the truth which so often pass for wisdom in the world of public opinion.

Britain is now seen as a "dependency" of the US, a "client state", even a "colony". The alliance which has twice saved us from destruction, and which still protects us from the threat of it, is looked upon with a deepening suspicion, even by those who have no immediate desire to submit themselves and their neighbours to the yoke of Soviet communism.

In repudiating the Crown, the United States cast off the only link with the Old World that was truly irksome to it. Everything else that our ancestors took to America — the English language, the Common Law, Christianity and the moral and literary heritage of the Bible, and the ideas of constitutional government and individual rights — every such fundamental tie was preserved, to exert precisely the same influence in the New World as it once exerted in the Old.

The British Empire lives on in America, just as the Roman Empire lived on in Byzantium, although in a form more vital, more industrious, and more generous than its ancient archetype. The settlers of the New World recreated the institutions of the Old and thereby did not crush the Old but ensured the survival of European civilization as was ever done in Europe.

This year, for example, Harvard celebrates its 350th anniversary. The university remains as firm a bastion of European culture as it was in the 17th century, when it offered its presidency to the greatest living advocate of a liberal education — the Moravian bishop and founding father of Czech literature, Comenius.

Those who believe Britain to be a "client" of the US, or a corner of some American "empire", do not mean that our laws are made in Washington or our citizens conscripted into the American army. They mean that the United States has an empire of influence and that we, being within its boundaries, suffer a diminution in our sovereign powers.

moreover... Miles Kington

Cracking the signals code

When I passed my driving test, which is so long ago that nobody called Kennedy had ever run for president, but on the other hand nobody called Kennedy had ever been shot, I learnt a hard lesson for turning left. You put your hand out anti-clockwise. You then turned left. The last time I did this, in 1985, all the passengers in the car, friends and family, burst into laughter as I had just done something as old-fashioned as putting on a top hat or asking someone for the pleasure of the next dance.

Well, I refuse to believe that hand signals are dead yet. In fact, I would go further. I believe that modern driving habits demand more hand signals, not fewer, and that our little cluster of winking hazard lights and indicators are not enough to convey all the messages we now wish to convey. In a spirit of innovation and goodwill to all men, even my friends and family, I wish to suggest that the following hand signals be adopted immediately by motorists, if only so that they can understand what I mean when I do them.

Putting your hand out of the window and circling it anti-clockwise. This does not just mean that you are turning left. It means "I have just acquired this car from my company/a hire firm/a robbery, and I am unfamiliar with the controls. Every time I operate the so-called indicators, the windscreen wipers come on. Until such time as I have located the indicator, I shall be using my hand, to indicate I am turning left."

Pointing vigorously at the pavement. This means: "Sorry, mate, I am not leaving this parking space. I am trying to get into it more tidily." Anyone who has ever tried to get into a parking space in London during the day, or a shopping town on Saturday, or Bath at any time, will know that a queue forms behind you of optimists who think you are leaving it, not entering it. This hand signal breaks the news more gently than if you get out of the car and stick your tongue out at them.

Pointing your thumb repeatedly at the back seat. A gesture for the hitchhikers lining the entrance to any motorway. It means: "Alas, I would love to pick you up and enjoy your conversation about Westland helicopters as far as Coventry, but I have several passengers already fast asleep on the other seats, whom you cannot see, and who have nodded off during my theory about why Mr Heseltine really resigned." This may not be true, but it is courteous.

Such people forget that influence is not control, and that the American influence in Western Europe, even on the worst interpretation, is a small price to pay in order to escape control by the Soviet Union. And if you want to understand the difference between influence and control, you should compare East and West Germany, or South Yemen and Oman.

Control is one-sided, whereas influence is not. America is therefore as much within our sphere of influence as we are within that of America. Indeed, it is not so much that Britain is a "client" of America as that America is the living body of the British Empire. Our law, politics, language, literature and predicament vitally condition the American political process, and our security and danger are as keenly felt there as they are felt at home. Indeed, there is now far more honest loyalty to British laws and institutions in America than there is in Britain; and certainly none of the rancorous treasonable nonsense characteristic of the new urban left.

That two countries so differently situated should govern themselves in such similar ways is indeed a sign of empire. Even today, cases in the law of one country may be persuasive authority in the law of the other. But this is because America is the continuation, in altered circumstances, of a British political tradition.

The political continuity ensures that, when British and American interests conflict, only gentle influence is brought to bear on us, rather than sanctions or threats. Even during the Falklands war, when the Americans saw their whole Latin American policy jeopardized by our actions, Washington did nothing to constrain our initiative and provided us, at the crucial moment, with vital reconnaissance and arms.

Why then do the self-appointed guardians of the Old Order look down their noses at America? *The Spectator* views with appalled curiosity the demise of the British ruling class and feels, in its mobbish way, that America's egalitarian spirit is somehow to blame.

In fact, however, the true exception of the ruling class has been the political tradition which the ruling class itself established, and which launched the subjects of the Crown towards every corner of the globe, carrying with them the noble ideas of constitutional government and common law. And it is by such gifts — our most precious exports — that we retain our empire in America.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Pointing a finger repeatedly at the sky. "Look! Concord!" There is nothing more annoying for a motorist than seeing Concord and having nobody to point it out to.

Slapping a thumb up and smiling. This means: "I am so glad your football team won. I have always been a keen supporter in my own way." A vital gesture, when being overtaken by cars all abuzz with West Ham, Chelsea, Everton, etc, scurves.

Putting your hands over your ears and shaking your head. Another parking signal. It means: "Yes, I have parked and yes, I will be getting out of the car, but not until this very interesting radio programme has finished, so there is no need to hang around thinking I am going to drive away and leave you the space."

Holding a tape up and waving it around. "I am about to change the music on my cassette player. Expect me to swerve and drive dangerously for the next half mile."

Standing up and hitting your head on the roof at 50 mph. "I have just dropped a lighted cigarette between my legs."

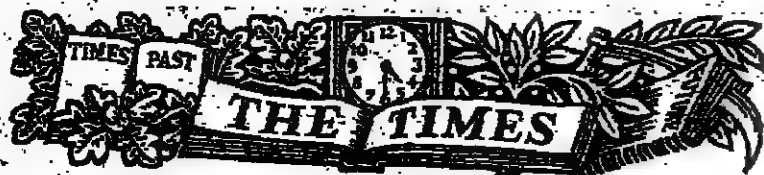
Shaking your head violently and tapping it with one finger. A motorway signal to the car behind: it means: "Overtake me if you like, square, but the reason I have suddenly slowed down using the hand-brake is that I have spotted a police car ahead on our side of the motorway. Oh, well, be it on your own head."

Shaking your head violently and smiling a lot, laughing even. This means: "I know I sounded my horn. I know you think I hooted at you. I know you are angry. Please believe me that I learnt on it by accident. Do not take any kind of revenge. Thank you."

Raising both hands, open, in a gesture of hopeless resignation. "I am listening to *Any Questions* on Radio 4, and cannot believe how stupid some of our MPs are."

Pointing vigorously at an oncoming car's radiator. This means, simply: "If you're driving a Volvo, how come your headlights aren't on?" There are no doubt many areas of motoring I have not even begun to cater for; I would be glad to hear further suggestions from all advanced motorists and mime artists.

Don't bother with 17p stamps. Just stuff them in my hand while you next see me turning left off the Bayswater Road.



P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR PERES WINS A POINT

It might be said of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, which is now at least in sight, that the whole looks more important than the sum of its parts — and these are quite significant in themselves. It follows that the success of Mr Shimon Peres in winning the approval of his divided inner cabinet for a negotiating position which should be acceptable to Cairo, must be welcomed in both capitals and elsewhere.

The central issue remains Israeli acceptance of international arbitration as the means to an end of their troublesome quarrel over Tabá — though only after attempts at conciliation have failed. The return of Egypt's ambassador to Tel Aviv (from where he was withdrawn after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982) and the strengthening of cultural ties between the two countries are among the other features of the 14-point package which will now be presented to Cairo.

The length of Sunday night's cabinet marathon reflects the misgivings of the deputy prime minister of Israel Mr Yitzhak Shamir and his right-wing colleagues from the Likud. But with Mr Shamir due to take his turn as Prime Minister in the autumn

they could hardly have wanted to bring down the governing coalition at this point. Whether Mr Peres was bluffing or not in declaring his determination to risk all, he undoubtedly held the better cards. But this is not to diminish the result which in political terms must be seen as something of a triumph. What has emerged may to some extent be a compromise, but it is one which looks broadly acceptable to the Egyptians. It has to be, because when the actual negotiations start the doubts and suspicions of the Likud at home will give him little room for diplomatic manoeuvre.

Nor with Mr Shamir due to take his place in the autumn can Mr Peres — or President Mubarak of Egypt — take too much time over negotiations. Both leaders have correctly appreciated that the so-called cold peace which has recently prevailed between their two countries needs warming if there is to be any advance in the Middle East. The Camp David process is worth more than their dispute over Tabá — 700 yards of sun-kissed Red Sea beach retained by Israel when the rest of Sinai was handed back to Egypt in 1982. Mr Peres believes that Israel has a good case over Tabá to put to

international arbitration — an argument he has used in trying to marshal the Likud behind his position, and the mutual rights of access which are likely to be accepted must also make an agreement much more likely.

There are questions still about how far President Mubarak can go in reaching a compromise agreement with Israel, given fundamentalist and other anti-Western strains within his country. An important component of the Israeli package, from Jerusalem's point of view, is the insistence that Mubarak uses his influence to curb hostile propaganda in his media. He himself needs an acceptable settlement on Tabá and other issues to justify to his people the policy of peaceful progress which he is trying to pursue.

The Israeli cabinet's approval comes at a good time for Mr Peres, as he prepares to set out for a three-country tour of Western Europe, including Britain. He wants to see progress in the Middle East within the next eight or nine months and is seeking the support of Europe to help him do so. He is more likely to be taken seriously if he can point to the prospects of a better understanding with Cairo.

MOSCOW'S OSTPOLITIK

Over the past year, Soviet foreign policy has undergone some subtle changes of emphasis. The Soviet leadership, no longer regards old political quarrels as an insuperable barrier to better relations with neighbouring countries. Nor, superpower summit or no, is Moscow quite so insistent on the primacy of its relationships with Washington. It has been casting round for other friends.

Nothing illustrates the shift in Soviet attitudes more graphically than this week's visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Shevardnadze, to Japan and North Korea. It is ten years since a Soviet Foreign Minister was last in Tokyo — ten years in which political relations between the two countries have gone from lukewarm, to cold, and trade has dwindled. Japan has joined successive Western protests against Soviet behaviour: the imposition of martial law in Poland, and closer to home the shooting down of the Korean airliner. And the Soviet Union has been inclined to see Japan's strengthening association with the United States under Prime Minister Nakasone as proof, if any were needed, of Tokyo's malign intentions. It put a similar gloss on the rapprochement between Japan and China.

Not that relations between Russia and Japan have ever been easy. Moscow still remembers, when it chooses to, the humiliation Japan inflicted on imperial Russia in 1905. And the Japanese of today, whatever their political allegiance, recall with bitterness the Soviet Union's

seizure of the southern Kurile Islands, off the northern tip of Japan, at the end of the last war and hanker after their return. So popular a cause is the issue of these "northern territories", that no Japanese government could afford to relinquish it. Tokyo may have had full diplomatic relations with Moscow for nearly 30 years; it has not signed a peace treaty.

For all the mutual resentment, the Soviet Union and Japan make logical partners. As an advanced industrial country, Japan has technology and manufactures the Soviet Union sorely needs. Geographically, it is ideally placed to contribute to the industrial development of Siberia, and benefit from the resources that would be released. And as Japan's huge trading surplus continues to cause friction with its established customers — with the United States, Western Europe, and increasingly with China — Tokyo would surely welcome access to a new and potentially profitable market. So, at least, Moscow must have calculated. But with no progress likely on the "northern territories" — Moscow continues to deny that the islands are disputed. — Mr Shevardnadze's five days in Japan are a calculated risk, and one which may not pay off.

Far less of a risk is his visit to North Korea, the first ever by a Soviet Foreign Minister. It is evidence of the warmer relations slowly developing between the two countries, and Moscow's reward for patiently watching and waiting as North Korea steered a delicate political course between Moscow and Peking.

after their rift. North Korea's patriarchal leader, Kim Il-sung, now appears to believe that Moscow will, in the long term, prove a more reliable protector against South Korea and the United States than China. And in response the Soviet leadership has turned a blind eye to North Korea's continuing misgivings about Afghanistan and Cambodia.

By combining the foreign ministerial visits to Japan and North Korea, the Soviet leadership is insuring itself against less than total success in Japan. But it is also a recognition of the sensitivity with which international relationships in the North-West Pacific region have to be handled. This is a dangerous area — how dangerous was shown by the fate of the straying Korean airliner — and the existing stability is all too easily upset when one superpower or the other starts to take the initiative.

If the prime purpose of Mr Shevardnadze's visit this week is to inject some of the post-summit optimism into the region with a view to lessening existing tensions, then the Soviet initiative is to be applauded. But if, as past performance and Moscow's energetic diplomacy elsewhere in the Far East in the past year would suggest, the Soviet leadership still has ideas about weakening the links between Washington and its allies to enhance its own position and influence, then the Soviet Foreign Minister's tour is a less welcome development and its results must be scrutinized with care.

Born to blush unseen

From the General Secretary of the Names Society

Sir, The Rev John Titchmarsh (January 3) is being rather premature in saying that we have lost the names he mentioned. The Names Society has an unpublished list of every first name given to a Smith born in England and Wales since 1838. That list, prepared by my friend C. V. Appleton, shows that many of the names mentioned have been bestowed since 1900.

It also reveals, in answer to the reverend gentleman's question, that a Kerenhappuch Smith was named in 1846, 47, 50, 56, 57, 75 and 85. In modern times it is given in a shortened form and a Keren Smith was named in 1943, 51, 61, 68, 73 and 77.

Local registrars were certainly in need of help when it came to spelling certain names. One unlucky child was formally registered, in March, 1878, as Mander Smith. The official who made out his marriage certificate, years later was more familiar with Scottish names, and Murdo (a form of Murdoch) was duly recorded.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. DUNKLING,
General Secretary,
The Names Society,
32 Spear Road,
Thames Ditton,
Surrey,
January 3.

Jews and Christians

From Rabbi Dr Albert H. Friedlander

Sir, Clifford Longley's thoughtful article (January 6) on the Jewish-Christian confrontation stresses a particular Christian problem: how to proclaim the belief that one must bring the world to Christianity, and still to respect one's neighbour. It is a question for theology. The 1985 Catholic Commission for Relations with the Jews put it bluntly:

"Church and Judaism cannot be seen as two parallel ways of salvation and the

Church must witness to Christ as the Redeemer for all while maintaining the strictest respect for religious liberty in line with the teachings of the Second Vatican Council."

Yet there have been changes in Christian theology. Mr Longley notes that in German Protestantism and in Catholicism some voices point out that to deny Jews the right to live as Jews comes close to acts of spiritual genocide. The Synod of the Protestant Church of the Rhineland declared in 1980:

"We believe that in their calling Jews and Christians are always witnesses of God in the presence of the world and before each other. Therefore, we are convinced that the Church may not express its witness toward the Jewish people as it does its mission to the peoples of the world."

This is theology aware of the continuing instruction the Hebrew scriptures give to Christianity, of a continuing Covenant with the Jews, and of Paul's teaching (Romans 11:18) "thou bearest not the root, but the root thee". At the same time, it is also a psychological insight of a church under the shadow of the Holocaust, aware of its failure during that dark time.

The growth of fundamentalism and fanaticism today has given new life to Christian missionary work, even when disguised as "ministry to the Jews". The universalist teachings of Judaism, and its recognition that the righteous of all nations have a share in the world to come, are of little help as advice from the outside.

Jews remind Christians of Lessing's insight in *Nathan the Wise*: Christians and Jews only become united through acts of righteousness which give true testimony. But there is a strong Christian party which espouses faith-over works, which will not leave the fortress of dogma and meet fellow humans in the open world where actions come first.

Jews will remain Jews, defined by those biblical texts which Christians also acknowledge. A true Christian is re-examination of his dogmas — as carried out widely outside of Great Britain — would make the Church more relevant to the world in which it lives.

The Doctrine Commission

should listen to Mr Longley, in particular to his warning that Christian antisemitism did not only grow out of the vicious teaching of deicide, but also out of its inner conviction that the chosen Jew had to be displaced by the chosen Christian.

There are ancient and modern teachings within Christianity which recognize a shared heritage. Right dogma does not always lead to right actions, but the path of reconciliation cannot be walked by those who would deny the vision and the anguish of their neighbours.

Yours,
ALBERT H. FRIEDLANDER,
(Dean, Leo Baeck College),
Westminster Synagogue,
Kent House,
Rutland Gardens,
Knightsbridge, SW7,
January 6.

To be disposed of

From Mr S. Eustace

Sir, Mr Nigel Andrews's reflections on urban rubbish (feature, January 3) prompt me to describe how it is handled here, in an infernal part of the Metropolis.

The system needs a garden, in our case a roof garden, and two deep buckets of polyethylene. These must be two, for the rubbish to be sorted immediately into rotting and non-rotting.

The rotting bucket receives all kitchen waste. It is kept in the indoor warmth as long as possible, to encourage friendly microbes. When full it is turned out into a tea chest, where it further rots to the most excellent black earth and not too much of it.

Smell is no problem. I suppose it is mixed with CO₂, which, heavier than air, sits like an invisible plug in the top of the bucket.

The dry rubbish is removed by faithful dustmen, who take it for burning, as I believe. I wonder what becomes of the beer cans.

I am your obedient servant,
S. EUSTACE,
11 First Street,
Chelsea, SW3,
January 3.

Heseltine and constitutional issues

From Mr Humphry Berkeley

Sir, Since Mrs Thatcher became Prime Minister six and a half years ago, no fewer than 15 members of the Cabinet have resigned. Fourteen of them have been dismissed. All but three of them were former colleagues of mine in the House of Commons, and several of them have remained my personal friends.

Most of them have had similar experiences to Mr Heseltine's, although he is the first to have made them a public constitutional issue. Political carnage on this scale is without precedent.

The media (including your distinguished journal) are guilty of referring to members of the Government as "Mrs Thatcher's ministers", whereas they are in fact the servants of the Queen and Parliament. Mrs Thatcher has attempted to transform parliamentary government into presidential government and this must be stopped.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHRY BERKELEY,
Three Pages Yard,
Chiswick, W4,
January 12.

From Mr A. H. Pengelly
Sir, The matter of the missing and subsequently recorded, but still disputed, Cabinet minutes in the Heseltine affair underlines the difficulty a secretary to the Cabinet has in expressing in absolute terms what does transpire in Cabinet.

Indeed, a recent secretary to the Cabinet has admitted to the difficulty, on occasion, of framing a minute to express in the written word a verbal decision of Cabinet.

With proceedings in the House now available in mirror image, in the form of audio recordings and to which even Hansard defers, surely it is logical to have similar recordings of Cabinet proceedings, but embargoed as to publication for 30 years, as in the case of written Cabinet minutes, so as to ensure absolute veracity as to what was said and done.

Private schools trend

From the General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers

Sir, The article by Lucy Hodges (January 3) highlighting the increase in the demand for places at independent schools should not come as a great surprise to anybody who has followed the education scene for the last few years.

It is tempting to apportion blame for this trend, but since this often proves to be a fruitless exercise I think it would be much more profitable to attempt to set out the reasons:

1. For some time now HM inspectors have been producing reports which indicate that there is a small but nevertheless significant number of teachers unwilling or unable to raise levels of expectation for their pupils of whatever ability. The independent sector has been seen, rightly or wrongly, as schools who do "stretch their pupils".

2. Despite its repeated assertions that it has increased expenditure on education, the Government cannot deny the extremely worrying trends portrayed in successive HMI expenditure reports. This has been exacerbated by its recent pronouncement on both further and higher education and by the consequences that will be faced by a number of local education authorities as a result of the rate support grant figures for 1986/87. There is little doubt that the maintained sector of education is suffering quite considerably in comparison with the independent sector.

3. We have not only had virtually 12 months of industrial action in the years 1985/86, but 1986 will see the fourth year of industrial action out of the last five. I beg to suggest that there is no public-sector undertaking, let alone any private-sector concern, which can "boast" quite such a record. Independent schools are seen as an "oasis of calm" in such a turbulent scene.

If we can achieve a settlement of the 1985 dispute, then it is obviously incumbent upon the teachers' organisations and on the employers to make their contribution to a resolution of the above issues by the negotiation of a new structure for salaries and promotion, a new contract defining duties and responsibilities and a sensible system of appraisal.

Let there, however, be no doubt that it is incumbent on this Government to make its contribution, both by ensuring that an adequate sum is devoted to financing that new structure (and it will cost more than £1.25 billion) and by amending its current policy towards expenditure on all age ranges of education, a policy which is seen by many to be quite frankly Philistine.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HART, General Secretary,
The National Association of Head Teachers,
Holly House,
6 Paddockhall Road,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex,
January 6.

However, it is necessary for many patients to accept medication and other forms of care whilst at home (whether or not they have been treated as an in-patient) if their condition is not to deteriorate. Such was the situation of W and L in the reported case.

Many patients not appreciating the need for such continuing treatment will refuse medication, and as a result their condition will relapse, requiring urgent and often distressing admission or readmission to hospital for treatment, frequently as a detained patient.

In the White Paper, *Review of the Mental Health Act 1959*, September, 1978 (Cmd. 7320), chapter 4, the Government considered various alternative methods of maintaining patients in the community by subjecting them to continuing power of compulsory treatment, whether or not they had first been treated in a hospital as a detained patient.

The alternatives considered included guardianship in a revised form, the introduction of community care orders (proposed by the British Association of Social Workers), or the introduction of specific powers restricting the liberty of the individual only to the extent necessary to ensure that essential treatment was undertaken in the community (the "essential powers" approach).

In the event none of these alternatives was adopted and guardianship still remains the only available authority, but of little use in such circumstances.

However, if the present policy of transferring the maximum number of patients from hospital care to the community is to succeed, there must surely be a change of policy and the imposition of some form of compulsory treatment upon those unfortunate who cannot otherwise survive outside hospital without detriment to their own health or safety, or to the wellbeing of those around them and the public at large.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES A. COOKE (Chairman,
Mental Health Review Tribunals,
South East and South West Thames
Regional Hospital Board Authority
Areas),
Junipers,
Dunsfold,
Godalming,
Surrey,
January 2.

What the man or woman said — the originating source and perhaps, just as importantly, the manner of saying — must in every respect be a truer account than any inevitably subjective written summation, no matter how highly motivated.

Indeed, a century ago Bismarck, on hearing a recording for the first time, said of the process that it could "be a dangerous thing for diplomats and also a good thing as they would be forced to tell the truth".

Yours faithfully,
A. H. PENGELLY,
36 Thorn Park,
Mannamere,
Plymouth,
Devon,
January 10.

From Mr Alan Beith, MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed (Liberal)
Sir, William Wallace (feature, January 9) could scarcely have imagined that his article advocating greater openness in government would achieve such a rapid response from the present Administration. I had scarcely had time to read the item before I discovered that the full Press facilities of the Ministry of Defence had been deployed to allow a senior Cabinet minister to give an account of what had happened in that day's Cabinet meeting, and of the contents of recent Cabinet minutes.

Although this minister is not personally in a position to continue these reforms, it was obvious from the evening TV news bulletins that other senior ministers had gone to great pains to amplify these accounts of Cabinet meetings, which presumably indicates that the trend is officially approved and will continue.

I am confident that after Thursday's events neither Mrs Thatcher's Administration nor British government in general will ever be quite the same again.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BEITH,
House of Commons.

statistically in comparison with the independent sector.

3. We have not only had virtually 12 months of industrial action in the years 1985/86, but 1986 will see the fourth year of industrial action out of the last five. I beg to suggest that there is no public-sector undertaking, let alone any private-sector concern, which can "boast" quite such a record. Independent schools are seen as an "oasis of calm" in such a turbulent scene.

If we can achieve a settlement of the 1985 dispute, then it is obviously incumbent upon the teachers' organisations and on the employers to make their contribution to a resolution of the above issues by the negotiation of a new structure for salaries and promotion, a new contract defining duties and responsibilities and a sensible system of appraisal.

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Mental Health Review Tribunals,
South East and South West Thames
Regional Hospital Board Authority
Areas),
Junipers,
Dunsfold,
Godalming,
Surrey,
January 2.

Stranded in Spain without a penny

From Mr R. W. Wild

Sir, On New Year's Eve, in a busy street in Barcelona, in the middle of the day, my wife and I were robbed of a wallet containing all our Spanish paper money. The method employed by the thieves was simple but effective. I will not publicise it, as it would be easy to use by miscreants anywhere.

The police referred us to the British Consulate-General. This involved us in (for us in our seventies) a not inconsiderable walk. The few coins we had were insufficient to pay for transport or for any refreshment.

Because the banks were already shut we could not change sterling and we had already used the day's allocation available on our Visa card which would extract money from automatic dispensers.

The staff at the Consul-General's office could not have been more sympathetic and, as far as possible, helpful. We were horrified to learn, however, that the Government makes no funds available to its representatives to make loans in such cases.

A lady in the office was good enough to change a £10 note for us out of her own purse, for which we were grateful. It meant that, by careful choice, we could at least have a belated sandwich luncheon and cat (not actually dine) in the evening.

Officially, however, the Government would be content to leave penniless two elderly, hungry and footsore citizens, in a foreign city on the eve of a public holiday. This hardly accords with the maintenance of the dignity of the British presence abroad. The Foreign Secretary, in our passports, requires, on behalf of her Majesty, "all those whom it may concern" to afford the bearer such assistance and protection as may be necessary. It is high time he gave his own staff the resources to do this.

Yours sincerely,
R. W. WILD,
14 Lillingdon Close,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire,
January 8.

Statistical wealth

From the Director of Statistics, Inland Revenue

Sir, Mr Wynne-Griffith (January 8) seems to imply that Inland Revenue recommends the exclusion of State pension rights from estimates of the distribution of wealth. This is not so.

Inland Revenue Statistics, 1985, contain estimates of the distribution of wealth on three bases: marketable wealth, marketable wealth plus occupational pension rights, and marketable wealth plus occupational and State pension rights. These are generally known as series C, D and E respectively.

Inland Revenue has long recommended the use of series C or E depending on whether pension rights are relevant to the point under discussion. Series D is included in an appendix for reference, on the basis that it may occasionally be of use.

The arguments about non-pension State benefits (which Mr Wynne-Griffith refers to in his last paragraph) are complex and involve considerable problems of valuation and estimation. The tables in *Inland Revenue Statistics* provide a starting point for those who wish to attempt to go further.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. CALDER,
Director of Statistics,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, WC2,
January 8.

Music while you wait

From Mr Dillon Welchman

Sir, I have noticed a sudden increase in the number of companies employing piped music to mollify telephone callers while keeping them waiting.

Initial irritation is dispelled with the thought that at least one is still connected.

I was not sure the other day, however, whether to be encouraged or depressed when, on calling a Heathrow hotel, I was played "Abide with me."

Yours faithfully,
DILLON WELCHMAN,
11 Holmshurst Road, SW15,
January 9.

Which chestnut?

From Mr Peter Dagnall

Sir, The Director of the Henry Doubleday Research Association asks (January 3) for information of the repellent effect of chestnut wood on insects. Perhaps when he has assembled evidence about England, he might care to exchange information with a French opposite number.

Whilst gazing at several beautiful roofs in Aquitaine, I have been informed by host or guide that the timber I was looking at was *châtaigne*, the sweet chestnut, which, in addition to other qualities, repelled spiders; for example in Montesquieu's library in the Château de la Brède.

Alas, the chestnut ceiling put in for me in that part of the world, whilst otherwise pleasing, is not spiderproof, despite the assurances of my carpenter.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAGNALL,
16 Redcliff Road, W4.

From Miss C. J. Loosmore

Sir, The Château de Sully-sur-Loire contains a fine example of chestnut timber work. (Sweet chestnut, according to Richard Wade in the *Companion Guide to the Loire*.)

The Michelin guide to the châteaux of the Loire says of Sully Chateau:

"The upper hall of the keep has the finest timberwork that has come down to us from the Middle Ages. After more than

ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 14 1861

In 1858 China signed the Treaty of Tientsin with Britain and France. The following year war broke out when the Chinese failed to comply with the treaty's provisions. It ended with the capture of Peking during which British and French troops looted the emperor's Summer Palace. During the campaign Thomas William Bowley The Times Special Correspondent was embushed and tortured to death.

THE PEACE OF PEKIN.

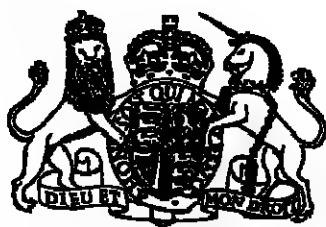
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) PEKIN, NOV. 7, 1860.

Since my last date everything has been going on most smoothly. The Treaty has been signed by the Emperor, and is being printed in Chinese, for distribution over the empire.

The allied forces are leaving as fast as possible. The last will be on their march to the Taku Forts, or Tien-tsin, on the 9th or 10th. The French left on the 1st, to embark for Cochinchina and Madagascar. I have heard it is intended that troops are never to return to France, and that the army is too great, but they will be expended at the two abovementioned places. Before they left the French Roman Catholic missionary bishops were presented to Prince Kung with great pomp. On the 2d the English troops which were encamped and quartered in the villages about three miles from Peking were concentrated round the gate we hold, it being thought they were too much scattered with an army of 30,000 Tartars so close to them. This army is the Emperor's guard, and when he made it known that he intended to retreat with it 30 miles to the west of the city his council addressed a memorial to him, which was found in the Summer Palace, stating "that they all had the profoundest reverence for the skill which prompted such a measure, but to their weak minds it occurred it would be better if he left the city to march eastward, and assist Sanku-in-shan to fight the enemy, to remind him of the important and significant fact that every one of his august ancestors who had taken the same step had never returned at all, or were brought back as prisoners." He went, however, and these troops are interbreeding between him and Peking. He is about 30 miles away in the mountains, ready for a start into Tartary at a moment's notice. His brother, Prince Kung, said to be the most intelligent of the imperial family, paid a friendly visit first to the Embassy on the 3d. He came in a sedan chair, and was accompanied by a host of every variety of the genus Mandarin on foot and horseback, their gowns being known by the peacock's tail or other distinct coloured balls on the crown, and just as they were to enter, then the red ball, then the blue, and lowest of all, the white one. It struck me forcibly at the time that at least two-thirds of their number were more or less marked with the snailshell. Some, according to Chinese notions of nature, were the colour of the earth, and some, for they were enormously fat; others haggard, thin, sharp-featured, and waxen-looking, opium-smoking being written on their features.

After the treaty was signed permission was given for one man from the fleet, or the stations on the road, to visit Peking, or, as it is correctly pronounced, "Pekin." Great numbers took advantage of the opportunity, and I dare say go back pleased with being able to say they have been here, but very dissatisfied with what they expected to see. For Peking is without any exception, the most contemptible city to a stranger I ever saw; it is built upon a perfectly level plain of mud, so that there is no drainage, the Peiho, into which it might be turned, being 14 miles distant, and so sluggish in its current it would not carry away a stone thrown into it away. There are no latrines or any receptacles for filth, the public and crowded streets supplying all demands without regard to decency. Two or three of these are as broad as Regent or Oxford street, but the majority of them are very narrow. In the broad ones a mud cartway runs up the centre with a ditch of stagnant stinking water on either side, then comes a deep pathway, on which itinerant vendors of everything, more particularly of old clothes, mended shoes, travelling "old curiosity shops," and the man who has "killed his pig," and brings it to market, erect their stalls, or spread their wares on the ground....

Peking is not nearly so large or so densely populated as we have always been led to believe. It has little or no suburbs, and the city is not so large as London, or even as Manchester or Glasgow. The inhabitants certainly pack very closely, but then the houses are only one story, and every one has some pretensions to a garden behind it.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 13: By command of the Queen, Lieutenant-General Sir John Richards (Marshall of the Diplomatic Corps) called upon His Excellency Mr. Sonatane Tu'a Taumoepeau-Tupou and Mrs. Taumoepeau-Tupou at the Tonga High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket, SW1, this morning in order to bid farewell to His Excellency upon relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for Tonga in London.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 13: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, today received Major-General V. H. J. Carpenter on relinquishing the appointment of Representative Colonel Commandant and Major-General W. Bate on assuming the appointment. Her Royal Highness also received Major-General D. H. Bragins on his retirement as Director General of Transport and Movements and on assuming the appointment as a Colonel-Commandant, RCT.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. Bishop and Miss C. M. Smart
The engagement is announced between Mr. Andrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Robin Bishop, of Caston, Norfolk, and Christine Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Smart, of Barton Road, Cambridge.

Dr M. R. Buckingham and Miss C. R. L. Holder
The engagement is announced between Mr. only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Buckingham, of Sidcup, Kent, and Clare Elder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Holder, of Worcester.

Mr J. W. Deary and Miss C. A. Smith
The engagement is announced between John William, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Deary, of Old Farm House, Goring-on-Thames, Berkshire, and Christine Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, of Hall Farm House, Gonsalton, Nottinghamshire.

Dr C. D. Feilds and Miss J. A. Budd
The engagement is announced between Christopher David, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Feilds, of Chalfonts, and Jane Annamilly, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. Budd, of Hereford.

Mr P. G. Gray and Miss A. M. Coxon
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. E. Gray, of Wimbourn, Dorset, and Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Coxon, of Edinburgh.

Mr J. R. Harvey and Miss C. Read
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Richard, son of Dr. N. E. Harvey, of Hooton, Devon, and Mrs. J. R. Harvey, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, and Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. F. Read, of Rosedale, North Yorkshire.

Captain T. C. G. Hunter, RM and Miss C. F. Fitzpatrick
The engagement is announced between Toby Hunter, Royal Marines, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Hunter, of Torpoint, Cornwall, and Clare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fitzpatrick, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

Royal Astronomical Society awards
The Royal Astronomical Society has made the following awards for 1986:
Gold medal: Professor A. Delgado, of Harvard University, for his studies of interstellar chemistry and physics; and Professor G. Backus, of the University of California, San Diego, for his contribution to the geophysical dynamic theory and to the deduction of the Earth's internal structure.
Herschel medal: jointly to Dr. A. Boggess, of the Goddard Space Flight Center, Maryland, and Professor R. Wilson, of University College London, for their fundamental contribution to the success of the International Ultraviolet Explorer satellite.
Jackson-Gwilt medal and gift: D. F. Malin, of the Anglo-Australian Observatory, for his development of new techniques in astronomical photography.

Easton Hall OCS
The third reunion dinner of former officers cadets of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, at Easton Hall, will be held in London on Wednesday, March 12, 1986. The Duke of Devonshire will be present. Will all those who wish to attend please write to Miss Sarah Johns, 12 Great George Street, London, SW1.

Commercial Bank of Wales announces that its Base Rate has been increased from 11½% to 12½% on 10th January, 1986.

Interest payable on Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the net rate of 8½% per annum - equivalent to a gross rate of 11.429% per annum to basic rate taxpayers.



Commercial Bank of Wales PLC

RANC MASNACHOL CYMBRU

Head Office: 114-116 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1LJ

Royal engagements

The Queen will hold investitures on February 11, March 18 and 23. The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, will hold investitures on March 7, 11 and 13.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Australia from May 11 to 29 and will carry out engagements in Victoria, Queensland, Canberra, New South Wales and South Australia.

The Prince of Wales will visit Harvard University in September for the 350th anniversary celebrations. The Prince of Wales, President of Business in the Community, will open the West Norfolk Business Enterprise Trust, King's Lynn, Norfolk, on January 23, and later will visit the World of Watercolours and Drawings fair and exhibition at the Park Lane Hotel. In the evening, as Colonel-in-Chief of The Parachute Regiment, he will dine with officers of The Queen's Guards, Second Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, at St James's Palace.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Nicholas MacMichael will be held in Westminster Abbey at 6.15pm today.

Marriages

Mr D. G. Ferguson and Miss H. J. Nicholls
The marriage took place on Saturday, January 4, 1986, at St Andrew's United Reformed Church, Sheffield, between Mr David George Ferguson, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. Ferguson, of Belfast, and Miss Hilary Jane Nicholls, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Nicholls, of Sherborne, Dorset. The Rev P. Chave officiated.

This bride was given in marriage by her father and attended by Miss Ruth Ferguson and Miss Naomi Ferguson. Mr D. Allison was best man. The reception was held at Ribes Hall, Maccles.

Mr J. G. B. Griggs and Miss A. P. M. Smith
The marriage took place on Friday, January 3, at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, in the City of London, between Mr J. G. B. Griggs, of Jersey, and Mrs A. P. M. Smith, of Epping, Essex.

Mr B. P. J. Pearce and Mrs B. J. Hardy Gillings
The marriage took place on January 4, in Grantham between Mr B. P. J. Pearce and Mrs B. J. Hardy Gillings.

Mr R. Turner and Miss L. Forbes
The marriage took place on Tuesday, December 31, at St Drostan's Church, Inch, Aberdeenshire, of Mr Richard Turner, son of Major and Mrs Anthony Turner, of Foddy Manor, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and Miss Louise Forbes, youngest daughter of Mr A. G. D. Forbes, and Mrs Alison Forbes of Drumminor Castle, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.

Mr R. F. W. Kent and Miss H. M. Dale
The engagement is announced between Richard Francis Kentberry, second son of Dr and Mrs P. W. Kent, of Oxford, and Hannah Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. D. Dale, of Feock, Cornwall.

Mr L. P. McGuffie and Miss S. G. G. Fowler
The engagement is announced between Mr. only son of Mr and Mrs P. A. McGuffie, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Fowler, of Acton Beauchamp, Herefordshire.

Mr P. Morris and Miss J. D. Ross
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs M. D. Morris, of Knightsbridge, London, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. Ross, of Hartlepool, Cleveland.

Dr S. H. Pennefather and Dr P. M. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Dr. only son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Pennefather, of Eshwre, Natal, S. Africa, and Philippa, only daughter of Mrs J. R. Fellows, of Welton, Brough, East Yorkshire, and of Mr C. C. Thompson.

Mr P. Powis and Miss S. Hayward
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs D. Powis, of Walsall, Staffordshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Hayward, and Mrs S. Hargreaves, of Worcester.

Mr D. W. Schiff and Miss J. P. Collier
The engagement is announced between Dr. only son of Mr and Mrs D. W. Schiff, of The Hague, The Netherlands, and Jane Phyllis, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Collier, of Upton, Ocho Rios, Jamaica.

Mr M. R. Stadler and Miss E. C. Gaffney
The engagement is announced between Mr. only son of Mr and Mrs M. R. Stadler, of London, and Eliza, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Gaffney, of Mayfield, Sussex.

Birthdays today

Captain Sir Alanair Aird, 55; Professor Sir Melville Aron, 77; Mr Peter Barkworth, 37; Mr Richard Brer, 52; Baroness Brooke of Ystadford, 78; Lord Cato, 63; Mrs Rev. Derrick Child, 68; Miss Faye Dunaway, 45; Miss Maura Gielgud, 41; Sir Arthur Hoole, 62; Professor Sir Hans Kornberg, 58; Mr Trevor Nunn, 46; Sir Neil Ritchard, 75; Mr C. R. Reeves, 50; Sir Percy Rugg, 80.

Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers

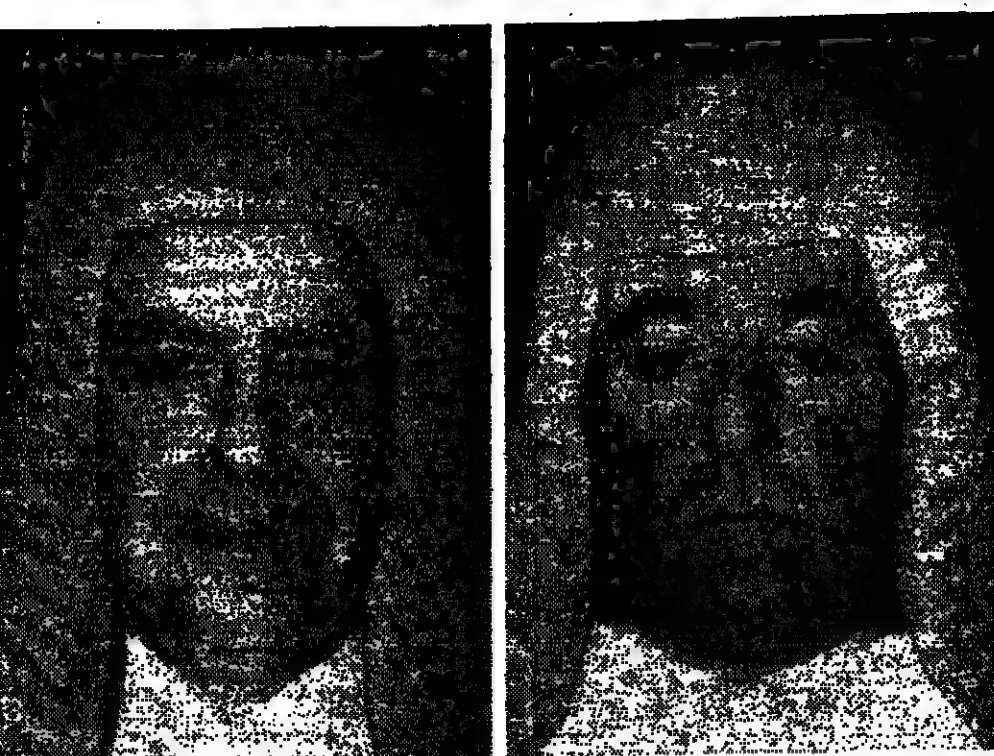
The following are installed officers of the Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers at an installation ceremony held yesterday at luncheoners' Hall:
Master: Mr Ronald R. Elliott; Wardens: Mr Richard M. Thorpe; Mr Godfrey M. Davis; Mr Peter G. Nathan and Mr M. J. Hollins.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Captain R. M. Brown, Royal Navy, to be commander and former naval cadet of Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, at Easton Hall, will be held in London on Wednesday, March 12, 1986. The Duke of Devonshire will be present. Will all those who wish to attend please write to Miss Sarah Johns, 12 Great George Street, London, SW1.

Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association

The Queen has been elected president of the Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association and will make her first visit to the annual Royal Norfolk Show on Wednesday, June 25, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh.



Mr Harry Ognall, QC (left), a recorder who was a member of the crown team in the Yorkshire Ripper case, and Mr John Allott, QC (right) were sworn in yesterday as High Court Judges at a ceremony in the House of Lords. Both are assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.

A third Francis Kilvert diary is bought by library

A third diary written by the Rev Francis Kilvert, whose accounts of life in a rural parish are regarded as being of high literary value, has been discovered.

Mr Kilvert's diary, dealing with his days at Cyro near Hay-on-Wye, Powys, between April and June 1870, was widely acclaimed when it was published by the National Library of Wales in 1982. A second diary, dealing with a holiday in Cornwall, is being considered

for publication by Durham University. The National Library of Wales bought the third diary for an undisclosed sum from Mr Charles Harvey, the last Midlands friend of Mr Kilvert's, the late Mrs Essex-Hope, of Sussex.

The diary was given to Mr Harvey by Mrs Essex-Hope after she had burnt more than 20 other volumes 30 years ago because she felt the curate had

an excessive interest in young girls.

"Mrs Essex-Hope acted hastily in destroying all but three of the diaries," Mr Daniel Huws, Keeper of Manuscripts at the National Library of Wales said. "She was shocked by them, but by our standards today they were innocent. The three she did not burn gave to friends."

"The diary deals with the two months after the first diary ends and we hope to publish it once the details of the copyright have been sorted out."

University news

Order
Lord Shackleton and Mr A. Hounan have been elected to honorary fellowships of Magdalen College, Oxford. Lord Shackleton, 70, is a former member of the House of Lords and was a member of the House of Commons from 1950 to 1964. Mr A. Hounan, 55, is a former member of the House of Commons and was a member of the House of Lords from 1964 to 1970.

Elections (from October 1, 1986)
The following are the results of the elections to the University of Oxford: Lord Shackleton, 70, and Mr A. Hounan, 55, have been elected to honorary fellowships of Magdalen College. Lord Shackleton, 70, is a former member of the House of Lords and was a member of the House of Commons from 1950 to 1964. Mr A. Hounan, 55, is a former member of the House of Commons and was a member of the House of Lords from 1964 to 1970.

London
Mr Norman Williams, senior lecturer in surgery at Leeds University, has been appointed to the chair in surgery at the London Hospital Medical College from April 1.

Glasgow
Emeritus Professor Robert A. Rankin has been elected dean of faculties for three years.

Wales
The university has announced the award of the following honorary degrees: Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language.

Birmingham
The following professional appointments have been announced: Professor J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language.

Survey
The following professional appointments have been announced: Professor J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language.

Latest wills
£1m for college
Dr Constance Annie Poyser Wood, of Kensington, London, left estate valued at £1,388,163 net. She left £50,000, a life interest in a further £50,000, and some effects to personal legacies, £2,000 to Newnham College, Cambridge, and the residue of her estate to the Royal College of Radiologists.

Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association
The Queen has been elected president of the Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association and will make her first visit to the annual Royal Norfolk Show on Wednesday, June 25, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Luncheon

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was the host at a luncheon yesterday at 10 Downing Street to mark the second conference of the UK-Japan 2000 Group. The guests included: The Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Nobutake Nagatsuka; Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Mr. John Birt, Director General of the BBC; Mr. Peter Mandelson, Secretary of State for Industry; Mr. Peter Young, Secretary of State for Wales; Mr. Peter Young, Secretary of State for Wales; Mr. Peter Young, Secretary of State for Wales.

Newcastle
Dr Peter Bettison has been appointed to the new Lloyd's Register chair of offshore engineering from April 1. He is at present senior lecturer at the University College of Swansea.

Liverpool
The following professional appointments have been announced: Professor J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language; Dr. J. H. Davies, DSc, for his services to the Welsh language.

Dinner
The Master's dinner of the Feltmakers' Company was held last night at Cutlers' Hall. The Master, Mr. David Wadding, presided and the principal guests were Mr. Alderman Sir John Birt, Director General of the BBC; Mr. Peter Mandelson, Secretary of State for Industry; Mr. Peter Young, Secretary of State for Wales; Mr. Peter Young, Secretary of State for Wales; Mr. Peter Young, Secretary of State for Wales.

Meeting
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Parliament this week
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OBITUARY

MR J. CARL ROSS
Fishing and frozen foods

Mr J. Carl Ross who died at his home near Grimsby at the age of 84 last week, breathed new life into Grimsby's post-war fishing industry in the 1930s and 1960s and his pioneering ventures into the frozen food industry subsequently enabled the town to ride the fall from grace resulting from the demise of deep sea and even near water trawling.

Born and educated locally he served briefly in the Royal Navy in 1918 taking over his father's fish merchant firm in 1929. He commissioned the port's first diesel engine trawlers in 1934 and took over the fleets of erstwhile Grimsby trawler barons, creating a formidable empire which subsequently became known as the Ross Group.

Following the Second World War and while continually adding to his profitable fleet of trawlers, many of revolutionary design, his dreams of making the town a centre of the frozen food industry matured with stunning rapidity. Shrewd, brilliant and an accountant with vision, he built and opened a succession of freezing plants and cold stores marketing products from cream cakes to fish cakes to make his firm's name household throughout the country.

His horizons stretched from the Gulf to Newfoundland and



America and his diversification of interests included garments, print works, a group of public houses and a motorway service stations with catering facilities.

He bought the largest chicken rearing business in the country, the largest firm of fish canners and at the zenith of his career was Grimsby's principal employer and in the late 1950s had the largest fleet the port had ever known.

His firm was subsequently sold to the Imperial Tobacco company for £47m. He retired in 1968, was appointed high steward of the town to which he had contributed so much.

He leaves a widow, Elsie, to whom he was married for 36 years and four children.

MR W. S. GRAHAM

W. S. Graham the Scottish poet who died at his home in Cornwall on January 9, aged 67, was one of the most distinctive and verbally gifted writers of his generation, widely acknowledged as a master by his fellow poets and by discerning readers of contemporary English poets.

William Sydney Graham was born in Greenock on November 19, 1918. He was educated at Greenock High School and Newbattle Abbey, near Edinburgh.

His first book *Cave Without Gravel* appeared in 1942. As a young man he worked as an engineer, but throughout his life he was absolutely devoted to, even obsessed by, language and the power of words.

His rhetorical early poems carry echoes of Hopkins, Dylan Thomas, Joyce and Pound, but by the time of *The White Throat* (1949), which was greatly admired by T. S. Eliot,

he had become his publisher, and *The Nightingale* (1953), he had developed an intensity and rhythmic music which were entirely his own. The imagery of the sea and fishing, and preoccupation with the nature of language itself, persisted in his later books, *Malcolm Mooney's Land* (1970) and *Implementations in Their Place* (1979).

After years of neglect his work began to gain wider appreciation and more and more devoted readers. His style of delivery before a live audience was unforgettable and he gave many public readings in this country and America. He also travelled to Greece and Crete.

For many years he and his wife Nessie Dunsmuir lived in a cottage near Penzance, and much of the imagery of his later work is coloured by the Cornish land and sea-scapes.

MR R. MACALPINE-DOWNIE

Mr. Roderick Macalpine-Downie who died on January 9 after a long fight against cancer, was the designer of the fastest sailing craft in the world, the 66-foot catamaran *Crossbow II* which in 1980 established a world record speed of 36 knots.

Trained as an engineer, Macalpine-Downie had the rare quality of complete originality in his designs which were always extremely elegant both in concept and appearance.

He first came to notice as the designer of the "C" class catamaran, *Helicat*, which in 1961 captured the International Catamaran Challenge Trophy, popularly known as the "Little America's Cup".

Subsequent boats in this series held the trophy against all comers until 1969 when no further owner came forward to mount a defence.

As soon as the world sailing

REV J. H. M. STANFORTH

shortly after his retirement, the *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius* in 1964, and *Early Christian Writings* (the Apostolic Fathers) in 1968. In both his accurate scholarship is worn very lightly.

In 1982, Mr. Stanforth was revealed in an illustrated article in the *Radio Times* as having the (to him, doubtful) distinction of being the first ever disc jockey, when he broadcast with Radio Normanton in the 1930s after his return from Argentina.

He was, in fact, much more proud of having lived to baptize his great-grandson.

MR SIDNEY HARRISON

Mr Sidney Harrison, MBE, pianist and teacher, died on January 8, aged 82. He showed himself to be something of a genius in teaching music, and his programmes on television in which he was a pioneer reached an even wider audience than the radio broadcasts that preceded them.

He was born in London on May 4, 1903 and studied at the Guildhall School of Music, at first part-time, then full-time with Orlando Morgan. In 1927 he was appointed professor at the school, his teaching and lecturing were widely spread and he gave many master classes.

On radio and television he had an engaging, button-holing approach, and the pleasure he showed in passing on his own

pleasure, won him many admirers, not least with those whose acquaintance with the subject was fairly rudimentary.

He broadcast many times on *Musica Magistra*, and in 1950 gave televised piano lessons. These formed the basis of the series *Beginning to play the Piano*, which achieved a success reminiscent of Sir Walford Davies' popular broadcasts on radio.

He was chairman of the European Piano Teachers' Association and editor of its quarterly *Piano Journal*.

He published more than a dozen books, among them *Music for the Mindless* and *The Enjoyment of Music*, titles which illustrate exactly his attitude to his subject.

M MARCEL ARLAND

Marcel Arland, the French novelist, critic and man of letters, died on January 12 at his home near Paris. He was 86.

Born in Varennes-sur-Armanche in France-Comte, he joined the staff of the magazine *Nouvelle Revue française* in 1920, rising to become its editor-in-chief in the period following the Second World War.

He first came to prominence as an author when he won the Prix Goncourt in 1929 with his three-part novel *L'Ordre*, which depicted the moral disarray

Why smokers put on weight when they stop

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Doctors have discovered that people who smoke cigarettes expend 10 per cent more energy a day than non-smokers. Hence, when they stop they will put on weight unless they change their diet or increase their exercise routine.

This finding by a group of Swiss and Swedish scientists shows that the full benefits to be gained from stopping smoking require more than the willpower of abandoning the habit. A large number of individuals return to smoking because they put on weight after stopping. A better understanding of the reason could encourage them, because they would know of the extra effort expected in their initial struggle.

Eight healthy, but cigarette-smoking, volunteers in their twenties, took part in the experiment. Each one spent two sessions of 24 hours in a metabolic chamber, in which diet and physical exercise were carefully monitored. In one session the volunteers were allowed to smoke, and in the other they were not.

The conclusion was that cigarette smokers expended more than 200 calories in 24 hours more than non-smokers.

When this is converted into potential excess weight, the scientists calculate that a gain of up to 10 kilograms could be expected unless the calorie intake or exercise regime changes.

An account of the experiment by a team working with Dr John Wahren at Huddinge University Hospital, Stockholm, is published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. The report says previous studies of cigarette smoking and energy expenditure made measurements of periods of between five and 30 minutes.

The whole-body energy monitoring over 24 hours also

noted when the physiological effects due to cigarettes stopped. Within 24 hours, the excess energy expenditure also stopped.

The scientists are not certain about the mechanism of cigarette-induced stimulation of energy but they believe it is at least based in part on the response of the nervous system. That was observed by an increase in the amount of the hormone, noradrenaline, produced by the body.

Source: *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 314, no. 2, p. 79-82.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Political wind can blow Weinstock into MMC

Plessey, led with all the vigour and venom Sir John Clark can summon, is determined to thwart GEC in its bid to take over the company. The defence document seeks to ravage GEC's image, labelling its management performance unimpressive and its financial record undistinguished. At the time, Plessey claims for itself the virtues it insists GEC lacks: a superior commercial record, rooted in "a long-term commitment to investment in technology" and "successful management of research and development."

It is obvious that GEC would not be bidding for Plessey if Plessey were without practical virtues, and had nothing valuable to contribute. It is equally obvious that assailing your opponent with selective statistics is a dangerous game. Two can play.

The central issue is one of survival. Not, as Plessey would have it, the survival of Plessey but the survival of the British telecommunications and electronics industries in an international market dominated by giant companies.

As everyone in electronics, not just GEC, recognizes, the UK industry is handicapped by its fragmented structure. No British company has the management, technical and financial resources to compete on more or less equal terms with the American, Japanese and European majors. Not even GEC, whose total sales of £5.8 billion are overshadowed by American General Electric's £24.1 billion, Hitachi's £16.1 billion, Philips' £13.1 billion, Siemens' £12.1 billion and Toshiba's £10.8 billion. Size alone provides adequate means for creative research and development. Without scale, manufacturing costs are likely to remain uncompetitively high and new markets a fading dream.

Sir John Clark, naturally, is not in the mood to agree publicly with Lord Weinstock's analysis. Yet at this vital stage the main thrust of Plessey's campaign is to have the GEC bid referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Not so much because Plessey believes it can overturn before the commission GEC's arguments about the new structure Britain needs in the enabling technologies of telecommuni-

cations and electronics, but because a reference to the MMC would give Plessey "time".

Time for what? Time to find another bidder, a white knight of Plessey's own choosing who would drive GEC from the field. Sir John Clark would prefer almost anyone to take over his great inheritance than Lord Weinstock. But personal antipathy apart, Sir John is well aware that Plessey needs the extra clout and industrial dimensions that are the core of GEC's case.

Plessey, like the rest, is faced not only with the drawing together of powerful rivals in the United States, France and Germany. It is also acutely aware that much of the research and development work of the past on which it prides itself was largely financed by British Telecom and Her Majesty's Government. Those days are over. Plessey cannot go it alone with real hope of continuing success.

Would a merger with any other UK electronics business make sense? Hardly, with Racal, Thorn and STC under varying degrees of pressure. A foreign group? That would immediately invite a crop of objections, not least from the Ministry of Defence.

It seems nonetheless that Plessey will succeed in having the GEC bid referred. Certainly a reference is in the political wind. Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, has now developed a finer sense of what may be expected of him, though on a black and white issue he would no doubt remain his own man.

The minister responsible, the battered Leon Brittan, may be sore about GEC's involvement with the European consortium fighting for Westland's future. A decision by him to refer the Plessey bid might be construed as wrongly motivated. To be fair, a rational case for a reference could be made out. The issue at stake is little short of momentous.

Apart from the delay, GEC's cause would be strengthened by a dispassionate inquiry. Meanwhile if there is any company other than GEC which can seriously attempt to secure the future of the British telecommunications and electronics industry, the Department of Trade should be told.

Clamour on interest rates

Traders scented blood yesterday. The question uppermost in the mind of the buying pack of the gilt market was not whether interest rates would rise, but when and by how much. The attraction in the market provided a grisly counterpoint to some of the harsh words flying backwards and forwards in the Commons.

The day started calmly enough, with sterling quoted at 78.6 on the trade-weighted index, at \$1.4577 against the dollar, and at DM3.5653. Gilt were easier all round. Money markets were ahead, but not by an amount inconsistent with the week-end rate structure.

The Bank of England was in the money markets from the word go. After forecasting a £750 million shortage, the Bank invited an early round of bill offers. The bulk of the forecast shortage was taken out immediately.

At that stage in the day, both market and authorities were probably locked into a state of exhausted equilibrium. The discount houses had more or less abandoned hope of any base rate cuts, hence their willing disposal of longer dated paper. The Bank may or may not have felt it had done enough in the markets to massage sentiment. It did not operate in the bill market at midday, and both overnight and one month rates were slightly easier.

The rot set in round about 2.30pm. Three-month interbank rates suddenly shot ahead to about 132 per cent, as sterling dropped like a stone on foreign exchange markets. Quoted at 78.3 on the trade-weighted at 11 o'clock, by 1 o'clock, it was down to 78, normally considered the floor in the current trading range.

Against the dollar over those two hours, sterling fell a full cent. Meanwhile, February Brent oil futures eased some 30 cents, and through the crucial \$24 a barrel level.

Real fear gripped the gilt market, as traders sensed that the market was flying into some kind of emotional blackhole. Hostile factors, like base rate fears; the oil price; bad news from the United States; and at best an abiding sense of constitutional uncertainty all appeared to hit sentiment simultaneously.

The authorities will need to play their cards very carefully over the next few days, if they are to withstand successfully last night's full-throated clamour for bigger and better base rate rises. Their task of restoring calm to markets has been made more tricky by the tailspin developing simultaneously in New York.

Moves by the Reagan Administration to trim the Gramm-Rudman legislation, which was drafted initially to reduce the strain of Federal deficits on markets, have not helped sentiment, and bond prices opened down yesterday morning in New York.

Meanwhile, the dollar has been recovering fast, boosted by a higher Federal funds rate. Yesterday Fed funds opened at 8½ per cent, and this helped push the dollar to DM2.4855, or well through recent resistance levels. Traders in New York expect good numbers this week on retail sales and output, with both sets of data possibly confirming that the United States is well set on a growth tack.

These numbers, conceivably, might trigger off rate changes in the United Kingdom.

Plessey chief launches fierce attack on 'lack-lustre' GEC

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

GEC was attacked yesterday as "a lacklustre conglomerate with a poor record in high technology and with a financial performance characterized by mediocrity."

The astonishing description of Britain's leading electronics company came from Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey, when he launched Plessey's formal defence against GEC's £1.2 billion takeover bid.

Sir John said he genuinely believed that shareholders, customers and employees would suffer if the GEC bid was successful and he made a "passionate plea" both to the Government and shareholders for continued independence.

He said: "GEC's management is obsessed with financial considerations and is addicted to short-term profits at the expense of investment in product and market develop-

ment on which Britain's position in electronics depends. They need our technology to put credibility back into an unimpressive performance. They need our people and they need our products but a GEC takeover would jeopardize, and on the evidence, quite easily destroy the very assets that make Plessey so attractive."

The venom of Sir John's attack shocked the GEC camp which has so far diplomatically avoided even the mildest criticism of Plessey's management record in the hope of achieving an agreed deal.

That prospect was all but ruled out yesterday by Mr Peter Marshall, Plessey's finance director, who said the offer would need to be very, very substantially higher than the £1.2 billion "board backing." We are not for sale," he said.

Mr James Prior, GEC's

chairman, said that Plessey's defence document was largely based on unsubstantiated assertions and contained many inaccuracies and misleading statements.

"The attack on GEC represents an unwarranted and unjustified criticism of one of Britain's most successful enterprises," he said.

The 30-page defence document presented a "caricature of GEC and fanciful idealization of Plessey," Mr Prior said.

Plessey's defence document contains a detailed critique of GEC's record on acquisitions, saying that, on the evidence of the three most recent takeovers, Avey, Picker Corporation and ABDick, it is not a record of which GEC can be proud.

The company said it had

made a plea for a Monopolies

and Mergers Commission refer-

ence of GEC's bid both to the

Department of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Defence.

The combined group would have more than half the defence ministry's procurement budget for missile systems and electronics, Plessey said, damaging the ministry's aim of more competitive tendering.

It also said that British telecom's modernization programme might suffer if GEC were to take over from Plessey as prime contractor on Sstem X public telephone exchanges.

The combined company would have 65 per cent of the PABX private telephone switchboard market, Plessey has told the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Takeover Panel confirmed that it had told Plessey to cancel two meetings it was to have held with financial analysts.

Record low price rise at factories

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Industry's raw material and fuel costs fell by 6.1 per cent in the 12 months to December, the biggest decline since the 1950s.

Prices charged by manufacturing industry last month were only 5 per cent higher than a year earlier, the smallest 12-month rise since 1974 when records started.

The index of manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs actually rose by 2.2 per cent last month, compared with November.

This was mainly because of the usual increase in electricity costs, with the higher level of maximum demand charges. This accounted for around three-quarters of the monthly increase.

In addition, prices of domestically produced food were higher, there was no significant rise in the cost of imported materials. The pound's average against the dollar, £1.4460, was

Source: Department of Trade & Industry

PRODUCER PRICES 12-month rates of change			
	Input	Output	
	Prices (%)	Prices (%)	
1984 Q1	7.2	3.8	
Q2	8.7	6.5	
Q3	7.5	8.2	
Q4	7.2	6.1	
1985 Q1	8.5	5.9	
Q2	3.4	5.8	
Q3	-0.7	5.6	
Q4	-5.4	5.1	

half a cent up on November, despite pressures during the month.

The 6.1 per cent decline in input prices, measured over 12 months, compared with a 5.3 per cent fall in the year to November. It was the sixth consecutive month in which inflation, on his measure, has been negative.

Output prices rose by 0.2 per cent between November and December, reflecting small increases across the board. This compared with a 0.4 per cent November increase.

Cadbury to sell UK division for £82m

By Cliff Feltham

Cadbury Schweppes is planning to raise £82.5 million from the sale of its British food and beverage business to the management.

But confirmation of the deal yesterday was coupled with a warning that the year's results would be depressed by losses in the United States. Some brokers promptly slashed forecasts by more than £20 million.

The buy out involves familiar brand names such as Typhoo tea, Kenco coffee, Marvel dried milk, and Chivers and Hartley jams. Smaller divisions in Ireland and France are involved, and a total of 5,000 employees.

Cadbury Schweppes says the operation no longer fits in with its worldwide confectionery and drinks business and it has received a number of approaches in recent months.

There was speculation in the City that the announcement was also intended to flush out any rival bidders.

The management team of eight is led by Mr Paul Judge, aged 36, formerly managing director of Cadbury Typhoo.

Mr Judge said: "We have

some exciting plans for the

business and look to an

eventual flotation in the early

1990s."

Cadbury has faced difficulties

in the United States caused by a

buy-up of stocks and a new

marketing strategy and yester-

day, Sir Adrian Cadbury, the

chairman, warned that a contribu-

tion the previous year of £37

million would be turned into a

loss this time.

Disappointed brokers im-

mediately downgraded their

forecasts for the group from £109

million to about £89 million.

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WALL STREET

Setback for Dow

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street was narrowly mixed in early trading yesterday as the focus began shifting from the recent sell-off to a first wave of fourth quarter financial results, mostly from banks.

The Dow Jones Industrial average slipped 2 to 1,512, but advancing issues led to a recovery of 1.5 points to 1,513.5.

IBM, the most active issue, slipped 1/4 to 145 1/4. Its results are due on Friday. Texas Instruments slipped 1/4 to 31 1/4, after climbing late on Friday ahead of a favourable cost ruling. Chase Manhattan rose 1/4 to 73 1/4. It reported higher earnings.

Mr Alfred Harris of Joseph and Co in St Louis, Missouri, said that after a year of last year, the market was beginning a phase of reassessment.

During the first half of this year the market, Mr Harris said, would move selectively, but with an upward bias. "Disinflationary factors remain in place and that is positive for stock prices," he said.

CANADIAN PRICES

Completions of US housing units rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.645 million units, or 7.7 per cent in November, the Commerce Department said.

A weaker pound and reaction against recent sharp rises in some markets set the tone yesterday.

Coffee, the star performer of late, looked nervous.

London commodity prices were mixed. Rubber in 5 per cent latex, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. One and one-half per cent latex, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London metal prices were mixed. Copper, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Zinc, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London grain prices were mixed. Wheat, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Corn, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London oil prices were mixed. Crude oil, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Heating oil, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London sugar prices were mixed. Sugar, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Molasses, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London cotton prices were mixed. Cotton, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London wool prices were mixed. Wool, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London leather prices were mixed. Leather, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London fur prices were mixed. Fur, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London jewelry prices were mixed. Jewelry, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London watch prices were mixed. Watch, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London clock prices were mixed. Clock, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London toy prices were mixed. Toy, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London game prices were mixed. Game, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London sports equipment prices were mixed. Sports equipment, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London outdoor gear prices were mixed. Outdoor gear, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London travel gear prices were mixed. Travel gear, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London luggage prices were mixed. Luggage, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London footwear prices were mixed. Footwear, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London clothing prices were mixed. Clothing, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London accessories prices were mixed. Accessories, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London cosmetics prices were mixed. Cosmetics, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London perfume prices were mixed. Perfume, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London hair care products prices were mixed. Hair care products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London skin care products prices were mixed. Skin care products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

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London repair products prices were mixed. Repair products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London replacement products prices were mixed. Replacement products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London upgrade products prices were mixed. Upgrade products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London improvement products prices were mixed. Improvement products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London renovation products prices were mixed. Renovation products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London remodeling products prices were mixed. Remodeling products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

London redecoration products prices were mixed. Redecoration products, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

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COMMODITIES

LME rose to a record 62,030

The was on the whole a little easier at the auction.

Traders said they thought that rubber prices were at or near their lowest.

London metal prices were mixed. Copper, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Zinc, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

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London watch prices were mixed. Watch, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4. Lint, 100 lb, rose 1/4 to 115 1/4.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar gained good ground any further rise in British interest rates would undermine the pound's position.

The dollar partly recovered from last week's fall, which was prompted by fears of an Arab oil embargo.

Traders said they thought that rubber prices were at or near their lowest.

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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outside of a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year paid or lost
1	INDUSTRIALS-1	
2	Reliance	
3	Neil (J)	
4	Lea	
5	Marshall Univ	
6	Lamont	
7	Russell (A)	
8	MS Int	
9	Metrow	
10	Nelson	
11	INDUSTRIALS-2	
12	Security Serv	
13	Sandhurst	
14	Scott Heritable	
15	TNT	
16	Siba	
17	Swire Pacific 'A'	
18	Thomson T-line	
19	UKO	
20	Third Mile	
21	Wagon Ind	
22	EL ELECTRICALS	
23	Wholesale Firms	
24	Lea Refrigeration	
25	Aprom Computers	
26	CAP Gp	
27	System Designers	
28	Tunstall Telecom	
29	Rotaflex	
30	Amrad	
31	Stone Ind	
32	INDUSTRIALS-A-D	
33	Baker Perkins	
34	Rollrock	
35	Cook (Wm)	
36	Dewk	
37	Chamberlain & Hill	
38	Davy	
39	Brown & Tame	
40	Armour	
41	Barlow Road	
42	Bridon	

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

UNDATED

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

ROCK-LINKER

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

BREWERIES

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

ELECTRICALS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

INDUSTRIALS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

INDUSTRIALS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

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1985 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 13, Dealings End, Jan 24, Contango Day, Jan 27, Settlement Day, Feb 3.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1985 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1985 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E				1985 High Low Company Price Chgs % P/E															
245	238	Brown Shipley	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Reliance	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Neil (J)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lea	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Reliance	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Neil (J)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lea	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Marshall Univ	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Neil (J)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lea	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Marshall Univ	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lamont	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Lea	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Marshall Univ	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lamont	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Russell (A)	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Marshall Univ	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lamont	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Russell (A)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	MS Int	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Lamont	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Russell (A)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	MS Int	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Metrow	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Russell (A)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	MS Int	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Metrow	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Nelson	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	MS Int	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Metrow	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Nelson	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	INDUSTRIALS-2	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Metrow	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Nelson	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	INDUSTRIALS-2	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Security Serv	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Nelson	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	INDUSTRIALS-2	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Security Serv	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Sandhurst	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	INDUSTRIALS-2	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Security Serv	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Sandhurst	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Scott Heritable	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Security Serv	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Sandhurst	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Scott Heritable	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	TNT	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Sandhurst	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Scott Heritable	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	TNT	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Siba	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Scott Heritable	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	TNT	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Siba	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Swire Pacific 'A'	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	TNT	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Siba	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Swire Pacific 'A'	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Thomson T-line	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Siba	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Swire Pacific 'A'	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Thomson T-line	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	UKO	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Swire Pacific 'A'	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Thomson T-line	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	UKO	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Third Mile	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Thomson T-line	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	UKO	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Third Mile	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Wagon Ind	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	UKO	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Third Mile	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Wagon Ind	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	EL ELECTRICALS	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Third Mile	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Wagon Ind	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	EL ELECTRICALS	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Wholesale Firms	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Wagon Ind	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	EL ELECTRICALS	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Wholesale Firms	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lea Refrigeration	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	EL ELECTRICALS	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Wholesale Firms	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lea Refrigeration	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Aprom Computers	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Wholesale Firms	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Lea Refrigeration	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Aprom Computers	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	CAP Gp	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Lea Refrigeration	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Aprom Computers	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	CAP Gp	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	System Designers	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Aprom Computers	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	CAP Gp	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	System Designers	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Tunstall Telecom	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	CAP Gp	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	System Designers	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Tunstall Telecom	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Rotaflex	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	System Designers	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Tunstall Telecom	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Rotaflex	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Amrad	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Tunstall Telecom	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Rotaflex	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Amrad	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Stone Ind	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Rotaflex	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Amrad	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Stone Ind	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	INDUSTRIALS-A-D	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Amrad	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Stone Ind	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	INDUSTRIALS-A-D	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Baker Perkins	245	0	0	18.1
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245	238	Rollrock	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Cook (Wm)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Dewk	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Chamberlain & Hill	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	Cook (Wm)	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Dewk	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Chamberlain & Hill	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Davy	245	0	0	18.1
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245	238	Scott Heritable	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	TNT	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Siba	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Swire Pacific 'A'	245	0	0	18.1
245	238	TNT	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Siba	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Swire Pacific 'A'	245	0	0	18.1	245	238	Thomson T-line	245	0	0	18.1

Giants battle it out at the big show

By Geoff Wheelwright

The annual *Which Computer?* show starts today at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham and promises to be the usual international affair, with companies from all over the world vying for the British micro pound.

Perhaps most conspicuous among this year's eager band are American-directed firms such as Apple and Commodore - both of which will be relying on their new products to succeed if they are to have any healthy future.

The former's offering will be the Macintosh Plus - an enhanced version of the Macintosh with 1 megabyte, one million characters of random access memory, a keyboard that incorporates directional cursor keys, a bigger disc store and greater speed.

The Macintosh plus will also look up to standard hard disc and printer units, unlike its predecessor. With a price of about £2,500 Apple will have to cut the price on other machines in the Macintosh line.

Many analysts expect Apple to drop the original 128k Macintosh introduced two years ago. According to Apple UK, more than 75 per cent of Macintoshes sold are the 512k variety.

Few people at the *Which Computer?* show will get to see the new machine until Friday, as it is being kept under wraps until Apple's head office in the US makes the announcement of the Macintosh plus launch on Thursday in its customary flamboyant style by using six conference halls in San Francisco.

Meanwhile, Commodore is hoping to steal Apple's thunder and much of its potential customer base with the Amiga computer. The Amiga claims to do everything the Macintosh can, but in colour and with brilliant stereo sound. The Amiga's success is crucial to Commodore's recovery, in the wake of a downturn that saw it announce the closing of assembly operations, at its cost-cutting loss of 250 jobs, at its Corby plant in the UK.

Commodore is hoping to charge.

have a variety of business applications on the stand to answer critics who claim that little can be accomplished with the machine. The same kind of comment was made about Apple's Macintosh on its release two years ago.

But US companies such as Apple and Commodore will not steal all the glory at the show. British and European companies could also be at the forefront of every show visitor's tour plan. The first stop will probably be to see Apricot's new Xen computer, which was launched in November. Its high-speed design is hoped to turn round the flagging fortunes of the company. The Xen uses the same computer processor as IBM's high-powered AT and offers the ability to understand information generated by the IBM PC and AT.

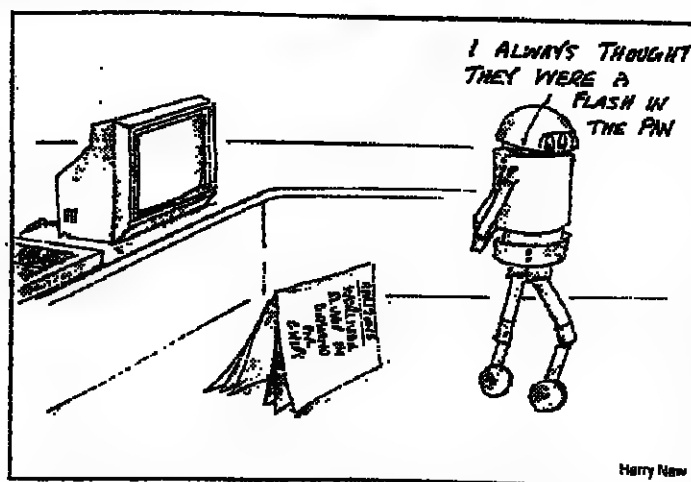
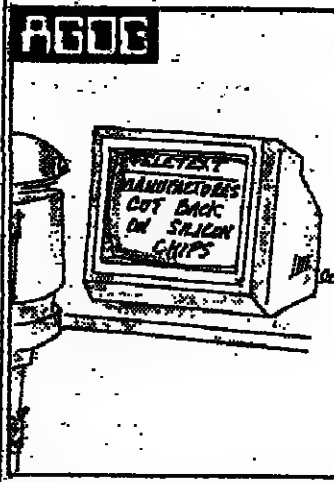
Ferranti will be seeking to enhance its reputation as a purveyor of low-cost, IBM-compatible equipment with the announcement of new machines that will operate with software and hardware of the IBM PC and AT - but, says the company, at a fraction of the price.

British software houses will also receive attention - particularly from Europeans looking for local language versions. One of the leaders in this field is the London-based Psion firm, which has had a good deal of success on the continent with its Xchange software, because it took the time to do a full local language translation of it, right down to the commands.

Finally, there are the Europeans. Firms such as Olivetti and Esicson have managed to gain a foothold in the UK market and are desperate to get more. Olivetti has enjoyed particular success and last year rescued UK computer company Acorn Computer - makers of the BBC Micro.

For those visitors to the show who become too jaded by the sales pitches, the Association of Professional Computer Consultants promise to give impartial advice from its stand free of charge.

AGOE



Clones put pressure on IBM

By David Guest

A clone of an IBM PC can cost as little as £85 to construct in Korea, which explains why the price of PC-like computers is tumbling towards £600, even when a keyboard, disc drive and monitor are added.

With a wave of personal computers rolling into the UK from the Far East, the price curve of the PC could follow that of the ball-point pen, which is said to have changed hands for £175 at one time.

But the oriental suppliers will not necessarily be an unqualified boon for UK buyers. There could be legal trouble - IBM has already served notice that it will protect its copyrights, just as Apple did three years ago when the Apple II was the object of fiendishly clever imitation. Nor can £600 be expected to buy much in the way of service and support.

But not all of the pressure on prices is coming from unknown names of doubtful reliability. Epson, probably the leading printer maker in the micro business, has a

range of low-priced configurations, and born-again US manufacturers Victor and Osborne are getting in on the act.

Meanwhile, it is possible to buy the genuine article for well below £1,000, thanks to the discounts on the apparently moribund IBM Portable PC. Even the PC itself, and its main competitors, are subject to steady downward pressure on prices.

Software, too, is becoming less expensive in real terms, with progressively more sophisticated packages generally costing no more than the original. The arrival from the US of Borland International and Adam Osborne's Paperback Software should help the process along.

But for low prices to be sustained, high volumes of sales must be achieved. The big UK companies that buy large numbers of PCs are hardly likely to go out on a limb with an untried supplier. The manufacturers must look elsewhere for business.

They may be inspired by the rallying cry

of Atari's Jack Tramiel, who rarely misses an opportunity to announce that he is producing computers "for the masses, not the classes".

In the US this tactic may be reasonable. The higher level of average disposable income helped to make the Apple II a best-selling home micro, and it has been suggested that when the PC is superseded IBM will relaunch it at a lower price into the home and education markets.

In the UK, Research Machines will testify to the scope that exists in education for 16-bit machines. But as personal computer makers seek out new markets for their machines, the home computer firms have started to muscle in on the business systems market by offering home computers with business applications at budget prices. Atari is able to offer an impressively high-octane system for £750, and Amstrad its £450 PCW8256 word processor.

Two years can be a long time

By Richard Searson

outline job-specification, which also took six months.

Then, detailed systems analysis will take six months, programming and debugging a year, and implementation and operator training another six months.

Three years have now gone by and lots of money has been spent, with no payback from the system. To get a return on your money will need at least two years' trouble-free running management hopes, without no major changes to the system.

The managing director will say: "Five years have passed, and, as I said before, my business cycle now is two years at the most."

He might also point out, if he knows much about the computer scene, that hardware and software have a useful life-cycle of about two years. He will, therefore, question using obsolete and uncompetitive systems for the past three years of the five-year project.

If the useful life of a computer system in a commercial company is no more than two years, it follows that to get a payback from the system, you must keep the development period to six months at the most.

To do this in conventional data-processing departments is more or less impossible, writing systems in long-winded com-

puter languages such as Cobol.

There are tools which will help - so-called fourth-generation or "natural" languages. These are more like everyday English and reduce the drudgery of programming so that the programmer can act as analyst. They also make it possible to prototype systems.

This is computer-jargon for "suck it and see". You no longer have to get everything 100 per cent right in the original design, but can change as you go along.

But the best way to avoid long and expensive development periods is to move one step at a time. Anyone who tries to be more ambitious is bound to get lost in a time warp and get out of phase with the company's business cycle.

So do not try to integrate all your systems from scratch, and even be wary of setting up a company-wide database. These are seductive phrases which lure companies into years of planning blight.

Portable devices - a weighty problem

By David Hewson

Does the busy executive need a lap top computer that can fit into his briefcase and enables him to catch up on work in the seat of his plane or train?

A number of manufacturers thought not when the first true portables came on the market around two years ago, but the success of these tiny, yet powerful machines has surprised many. Now IBM, which originally thought they were non-starters, is believed to be contemplating its own machine, a sure sign that the market is one to be watched for in the future.

The first machine to try to capitalize on this idea was the Osborne, built in the US by an expatriate Briton. At the time it was a great success, and rising American executives could be seen lugging their Osbornes through airport lounges as their status symbol. But the company later hit financial difficulties. In pure portable computing terms the Osborne was a dead loss: it was heavy and needed a mains plug or a huge portable battery pack to work.

A British company, Apricot, made the same mistake when it produced a portable far more advanced than

the Osborne, with fancy bits and bobs such as an LCD screen and voice recognition. Sales were so bad that the machine

turned into a nightmare, and the computer is now being remanded in the high street for £499, more than £1,000 below its original price.

A real portable computer should fit in a briefcase and be powered by batteries. Around the time of the Apricot Portable, high priced machines appeared.

But the breakthrough came with two cheap computers, the Tandy 100 at about £400 and the Epson PX-8 at £700. Both offered word-processing, database and financial facilities and could be linked to the mainframe computers of electronic-mail systems through ordinary phone lines, via an acoustic coupler.

The communications facility immediately won admirers in a wide range of industries. Sales representatives found them invaluable for placing orders and enquiries with a central office computer. Journalists were able to file copy on them.

The lap-top market has now been joined by a range of newer machines, although in many sectors it is still dominated by the Epson and the more powerful successors of the early Tandy. Many of the newer machines are bulkier than the earlier ones in order to offer more facilities, in particular compatibility with the IBM-PC. The Data General One, which offers IBM-compatibility and a full-sized LCD screen is, in many ways, the elite of lap-tops, with a price tag starting around £2,000, but it is a lot more hefty to carry around than a small Epson or Tandy.

Many machines now have an internal disc drive which increases storage capacity and has the ability to run more programs with ease but adds to the weight and shortens the time between battery charges.

At the moment, lap-tops fall into two camps, the smaller cheaper versions which have no mechanical parts except a keyboard and may be thought of as tiny, powerful peripherals to a larger computer system, and the newer, bigger machines which attempt to rival standard business personal computers.

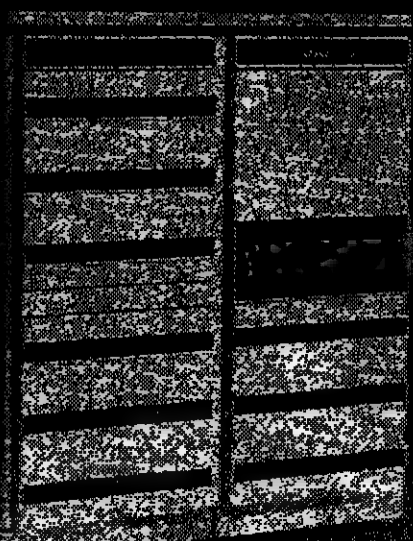
No one has perfected the latter yet.

And, portable screens are usually based on LCD technology which does not have the clarity of a conventional computer monitor.

But there can be no doubt that a manufacturer will, at some stage, come up with a computer which may double as a desk top with a monitor in the office and be unplugged, furnished with a new portable screen, and taken on the train for use with batteries. Companies which have offered portables to their staff have usually found that they are used and welcomed. The Civil Service recently commissioned its own British-made portable word processor.

Unlike other portables, the Whitehall machine is exceptionally easy to use for someone new to computers, partly because its facilities are limited to basic word-processing. Its competitors are invariably more adaptable but demand a degree of computer awareness if they are to be used to the full, and many users may not have the time or inclination to acquire that sort of knowledge.

By value, nearly one quarter of all 32-bit minicomputers shipped to UK customers last year were McDonnell Douglas systems



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New Acorn gambles on narrow market

By Matthew May

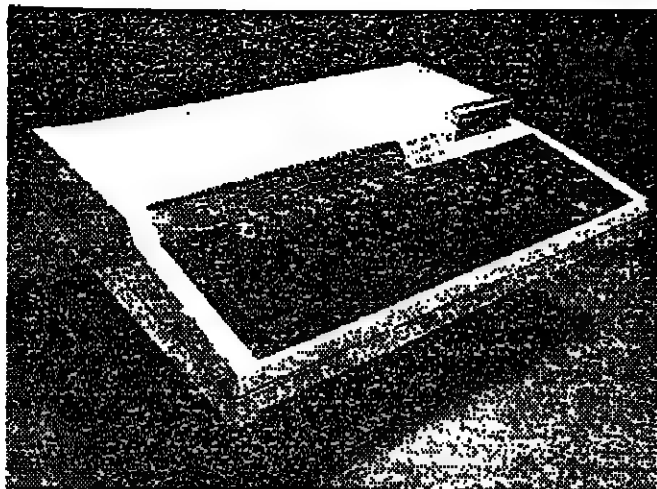
Acorn Computers together with the educational arm of the BBC has announced a new version of the BBC micro, which with a variety of extras can be turned into one of five different models.

The basic computer is the Master 128 which comes with built-in wordprocessing and financial software. Priced at £499, the same as the old 128 micro, it effectively replaces the current BBC micros. It is expected to be compatible with about four-fifths of the existing programs for the BBC.

The main model in the series is the Master 512 with half a megabyte of memory, the Gem picture-based operating system and wordprocessing and painting programs.

The chief surprise at last week's launch was the price, £1,000, which does not include any of the virtually obligatory additions of monitor, disc drive or printer. The other three versions available are the Master Turbo which speeds up the 128 for an extra £99, the Master ET which is a networking terminal at £348 and the Master Scientific.

With a likely price for a proper computer system at more than £1,500 the Master 512 compares poorly as a



The new version of the BBC micro, from £499

possibility in the small business market, an area in which the original BBC made some inroads. Complete business micro systems are increasingly becoming available for less than £1,000, making the Master 512's partial IBM compatibility, achieved through the use of the MS-DOS operating system, largely irrelevant except, perhaps, for some educational departments for business software.

Acorn's pricing shows clearly that it is gambling that the recognized technical strengths and expansion possibilities of the BBC micros will keep its appeal in its traditionally strong markets of education and the serious computer enthusiasts.

It is clearly too expensive as a general home or games computer and uncompetitive in the business areas.

Brian Long, Acorn's managing director, admitted: "It's really aimed at people who

liked the BBC... we are not banging on IBM or anybody."

But the idea that the education market is not as price-sensitive as home or business may well change as it becomes increasingly clear that other brands of micro with similar facilities are far cheaper. Acorn has now provided a limited compatibility with business programs using the IBM standard, following the argument that schoolchildren need to learn about popular business programs that will be common in the offices of tomorrow.

One more optimistic note is that the new computers have a redesigned internal circuitry that reduces the number of chips required making the machine easier to produce and profit margins larger.

And as Brian Long is reported to have said at a recent launch, "this year can hardly be worse than last".

New year nerves in the micro market

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

years to last. It couldn't, and didn't, and by mid-year dozens of manufacturers were sitting with huge inventories which have still not been cleared.

The study emphasized that the sale of home computers was particularly badly hit last year, and that is why the microcomputer manufacturers have been chasing the business sector of the market. Even at the lower end of the price range, manufacturers are trying to upgrade their machines to make them attractive to the small business user.

In so doing the manufacturer and his products are also distant from, and becomes less reliant on, the vacillations of the electronics consumer market. National advertising applauded the arrival of the "BBC Micro Series" last week.

Consolidation is the key word in the microcomputer market. The market has taken on the profile of the car

industry, where manufacturers are forced by the pace of technology to create new designs. The British market, now acknowledged by all manufacturers and suppliers as the most competitive in the world, dictates that the consumer, whether a business or domestic user, is demanding more for his money.

Manufacturers this year will be forced to launch in grand style even the most modest enhancement to their machines to keep market attention on their product. Revolutionary designs are unlikely to be unveiled.

There is however optimism. The ECE study on Britain's micro market is bullish. It concludes: "There are signs that both stockbrokers and the industry are looking forward to 1986 with greater optimism and more realistic expectations. There's still a vast market to be tapped among both large corporations and small medium-sized businesses."

"Romtec (market analysts) has projected sales both by volume and value for the rest of the decade. Of particular interest is the fact that although volume growth may have increased 20 per cent this year, falling unit value has meant that the total

spending on computer systems has only grown by 14 per cent.

"Romtec believes that although the growth in unit sales will fall off slightly, to 18 per cent next year, the cost of the average system sold will stabilize at £2,900. This implies that British companies will spend an extra 20 per cent on computer equipment next year, a greater increase than can be expected in any subsequent year."

But the business sector is where the growth is to be. It is also the area in which manufacturers will increasingly find themselves brought into direct confrontation with IBM. Apple did not seek it last year but found itself faced with a price war in the United States with IBM microcomputers.

The ECE report highlighted the growth potential. It says: "Britain, despite its relatively weak economy, buys more computers than any other European country..."

"Government programmes have also played their part: computers in education, grants to start-up companies, the micros for GPs scheme, and so on..."

But the squeeze could be on the British manufacturers, designers and even suppliers who find themselves having to cope with the marketing arms of multinationals and find it difficult to compete with the market leaders of the micro market.

"Government investment in IT has been reduced this year, however, and one immediate consequence has been reduced proportion of UK manufacturers in the computer marketplace," says the ECE study.

There is caution in the microcomputer market and one that is not misplaced. But there is also an air of optimism.

UK MARKET PROJECTIONS FOR BUSINESS MICROCOMPUTER SALES

Year	Units	Growth Units	Value (£m)	Growth Value (£m)	Average System Value
1984	180,620	33%	533.50	42%	3000
1985	216,000	20%	608.10	14%	2800
1986	255,000	18%	730.00	20%	2900
1987	296,000	17%	861.10	18%	2900
1988	343,000	15%	981.30	13%	2900
1989	389,500	14%	1119.00	13%	2900
1990	439,500	14%	1266.50	13%	2900

Source: Romtec

Brittan backs drive for fairer deals

By Kevin Pearson

Leon Brittan, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, last week had some strong words for leading computer manufacturers about their lack of flexibility. He especially criticized IBM, the world's largest computer company, even though he did not name them.

He also criticized the users of computers for sticking rigidly to historical purchasing decisions and allowing them to dictate current decisions. "In such an environment the user is effectively facing a monopoly. The temptation always to go for the giant supplier becomes irresistible," he said. Mr Brittan was speaking at the opening of a £34 million research development facility for Digital Equipment, the industry's second largest computer supplier.

DEC is one of several major computer manufacturers backing Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) aimed at developing

easier communication between computers from different manufacturers. Mr Brittan said: "OSI fosters competition."

In the past individual computer manufacturers have built their own systems to proprietary standards, thus making it difficult to link the computers of different manufacturers into a single computer network. OSI aims to make all computers conform to one standard for communications.

Most of the major computer suppliers are backing OSI. An IBM spokesman said: "IBM announced several products that would allow its own systems to be linked to OSI based systems."

And Caspar Kassani, president of IBM Europe, has repeatedly stressed that IBM will support OSI. Nevertheless, many other companies remain sceptical about IBM's commitment.

Computer security still lags behind

By Russell Jones

The fraudulent misuse of computers is now a major criminal activity. Scare stories about teenage hackers and anecdotal evidence about supposed frauds within major financial institutions have become commonplace. They are now backed by disturbing statistics.

● The FBI estimates that no more than one out of every 22,000 computer criminals goes to prison.

● The Stanford Research Institute in California calculates that an average computer crime costs a major company £425,000, a bank £132,000 and a public authority £230,000.

● Security experts at Honeywell estimate that criminal proceedings are only instigated in less than one per cent of all computer-related crimes.

You might think that computer systems' security, therefore, would be uppermost in the minds of board-level management. Not so. One senior security adviser in the data processing department of a top UK financial organization said: "Most senior management staff haven't got the first clue as to scale of the security risks they are running."

"They look upon systems as a purely technical matter. Consequently, they leave consideration of all computer-related security matters to the so-called 'technical experts' in the computer department."

"But it's really not a matter which is the exclusive province of programmers or DP security specialists. Protection against large scale, computer-based crime ought to be an auditing and company-wide function."

Sadly, at the moment, it is all too often palmed off on the computer department, simply because that's where the instrument of greatest risk - the computer - physically resides."

On the other side of the legal fence is John Gregg, serving time in a US penitentiary, having defrauded several US banks. He wrote an article for the *Computer Fraud and Security Bulletin* in which he

"Criminals believe that, through ignorance, bad advice or lack of concern, certain businessmen refuse to even minimally protect themselves or even to protect their image as prudent businessmen. Criminals realize and exploit the fact that these businessmen would rather insure their potential losses from crime than install proper security procedures and systems that will make computer crimes impossible to commit in the first place."

John Gregg's article is largely concerned with the possibility of using computers to commit fiscal fraud. But there are also other less publicized breaches of computer-based security - personnel information is sold and traded, budget and fiscal data is made available to competitors, and countless instances of confidentiality violation happen.

Such actions can of course be just as damaging as straightforward fraud. The "temporary" theft of, for example, three or four computer tapes - containing perhaps marketing plans, or budget information, or cash flow details - can be potentially far more devastating to an organization than mere fiscal fraud.

The security expert said: "In extreme cases computer hacking really falls within the realms of industrial espionage. Now what one might term 'traditional' industrial espionage - the proverbial miniature camera used during the equally proverbial midnight break-in - is something most managing directors are fully conscious of."

"Any failure, for example, to secure and to prevent access to sensitive paper files would immediately be stamped on. Yet the same degree of concern simply does not attach to the security of data held on computer-based media."

All the evidence seems to suggest that computer security is still only a matter of token concern within many organizations. There is still a long road to be followed before it comes to be taken seriously.

NETWORKING

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3



Geoff Unwin: Solutions save money

The multi-million advice industry

By Frank Brown

Record trading figures just announced by the Hoskyns Computer Group highlight the advice that where there's muck, there's money. The "muck", so far as Hoskyns is concerned, is managing technological change.

The company has made a thriving business out of managing companies' technological change problems. Sales increased 40 per cent to £36 million, and profits 26 per cent to £3.3 million with the group growing at almost twice the average rate of the UK computer services industry. Sales have doubled over the past two years, says the group's managing director, Geoff Unwin.

Much of the revenues come from facilities management, or FM, industry jargon for running the computer installations of leading companies on a subcontract basis, including a pioneering public sector contract with British Shipbuilders worth more than £12 million over the next five years.

Allied with facilities management is a service called Crossroads, aimed at companies which have reached a watershed in either their corporate or data processing.

Business strategies such as consolidation, decentralization, acquisition and divestiture drastically effect information processing requirements and the timing of hardware and software.

Hoskyns takes on these problems, works out solutions in conjunction with client management, and, supervises the procurement and implementation of information systems tailored to the client's new structure.

Solutions generally save clients considerable money in operating costs, claims Hoskyns, and can also save jobs from being lost - as many as 500 in the case of one client where data processing departments were being amalgamated.

Another revenue earner for the group is computer education, particularly in the United States where the group has a number of contracts, including one with Mobil Oil.

The group's training services teach management rather than technical skills.

Allied with its change-management and its management training activities, Hoskyns has also built up management software business. Its main product, MAS (Management Application Systems), prompted Martin Marietta, the US Aerospace and Computer Services Company, to buy the group a few years ago.

Expenditure on packaged software is increasing at an annual growth rate of more than 30 per cent and by 1989 will represent over half the total DP spent on software and services in western Europe.

Cheaper than ever to get into the picture

By Geoff Wheelwright

Pictures may well be able to speak a thousand words - but until recently it has been far more expensive to produce the former than the latter on a computer.

The development of high-speed, powerful business microcomputers, however, is changing all that. Desktop micros can now handle the complicated computer-aided design (CAD) tasks previously possible only on mini and mainframe computers, and they also have the ability to produce everything from business letterheads to complex cartoon-quality animation.

New CAD software - combined with special graphics and computer memory add-ons - now allows machines such as IBM's AT business computer to be used for designing cars, houses, factories and manufactured products. The real challenge now for microcomputer-based CAD software is getting it to work properly with manufacturing equipment and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) systems.

Advancements in "interfacing", the connecting of computers to other devices, have, however, made possible a wide range of such CAD/CAM applications in industry, and many more are expected in the next few years.

Even small businesses can benefit from the graphics abilities of personal computers. High-quality presentation graphics - pie charts, bar charts - can now be generated by machines and software which together cost no more than a few thousand pounds.

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At home with the Cabinet secrets

In the wake of the Heskline accusations over practices at No.10... a forecast of a computer revolution to come in Downing Street



Major General Leslie de Malapert-Thauillier, contributor of the first of two articles in which he looks at the impact of new methods on No.10, Downing Street. He was Assistant Secretary in the Cabinet Office 1958-67.

The light of a lazy November afternoon filtered through the french windows of the cabinet room in No.10 Downing Street. A technological committee of ministers, with the Prime Minister in the chair, had just finished its work. The secretaries of the committee, of which I was one, closed their notebooks and stood up to wait deferentially for the Prime Minister to leave the room with his colleagues before hurrying back to their desks in the Cabinet Office next door.

As a soldier turned temporary civil servant, I was an apprentice in my new trade of writing Cabinet committee minutes and had my work cut out to help complete them within the unbending Cabinet Office deadline of 48 hours.

I was not in the same league as secretaries to the Cabinet, one of whom I once saw at work. He summoned his own secretary and then, with hardly a break in his dictation, he disentangled complex issues, sorted and sieved facts, gave the necessary weight to a key statement and delivered his conclusions and recommendations.

One day when I had a moment to spare, I conducted a private research into the number of pairs of hands through which all our minutes passed, swiftly and surely, from the Cabinet Office to all recipients. I reached the sobering discovery that the tally was, on average, 150.

By their nature, bureaucratic

help the Cabinet Office in its major task of preparing and circulating the minutes of all committee meetings.

If word processors, interconnected by electronic mail - now known universally as e-mail - were soon to be in general use, I can see my secretarial successors completing their tasks in less than one tenth of the time once allowed to me.

There is another advantage. The partnership of word processor and e-mail almost eliminates the need for paper. Minutes can be transmitted between word processors at the speed of light. Yet again, the word processor has the startling ability to memorize and store on its latest hard disk not only the minutes of all committee meetings, but the contents of memoranda, books, and even encyclopedias. To show this, let me take one example.

The minutes of a Cabinet meeting were first taken on December 9, 1916. Since then there have been upwards of 7,000 meetings. The minutes of all these, lovingly bound in hard covers, occupy about 100 yards of shelf space. They could be stored on the single hard disk and still leave room for another 7,000 meetings and more.

So it is easy to grasp that the contents of secretarial filing cabinets, safes and the flossam

and jargon that pursues every Cabinet Office secretary can be painlessly committed to a hard disk. The full potential of a word processor can then be realised. A Cabinet Office secretary will then have, within reach of his long arm, everything he needs to do his job efficiently.

That is not all. Modern telecommunications allow word processors to be interconnected world-wide. If there is no bar to the distances between word processors, then other horizons beckon for the Cabinet Office. A bold secretary can ask for his word processor to be lodged in a room in his home. So a latter day secretary to the Cabinet might be seen one day, briefcase in hand, hurrying away from a meeting of the Cabinet to catch a train or a bus to his home.

There he will settle down in front of a word processor to complete the Cabinet minutes in a couple of hours and distribute them directly, via e-mail, to ministers, and only two hands will be needed for that task. Is that a fanciful picture? Surely not. The word processor is a proven secretarial tool.

Where the Cabinet Office leads, other departments must follow. In such an exodus from the centre to the circumference there will be problems, none more important than the redeployment of the civil

servants made redundant and to a lesser degree the need for those who are left to be able to type. Indeed the aristocracy of the Civil Service will find the prospect so tempting that the problems will have to be solved. So civil servants will exchange the treadmill of their offices in Whitehall for the tranquillity of their homes.

The sweat shop will give way to the sweat shirt, the elegant pin-striped suit to the crumpled jeans and shoes to plimsoll sneakers.

A study of the civil servant of the future will reveal a man or woman sitting in slippers and in place of a secretary, a wife - or a husband - placing a cup of tea to one side of the screen of the word processor.

As an inducement to join the Civil Service this tableau could not be more enticing. But the computer scientists have a trick or two up their sleeves which might still play havoc with that tempting composition.

For at this very moment, and perhaps unknown to civil servants, these computer scientists are labouring to perfect the computer, christened by them as the fifth generation computer. They are experimenting with devices that shrink below the size of the silicon chip in the micro-computer of the word processor. They are even toying

with one concept, among many others, that it might be feasible to harness molecules to act as memory stores for bits of information.

If anything comes of this advanced research, it is on the cards that an even smaller computer will emerge, capable of holding an astronomical amount of information and able to perform a billion computations every second. While this research has been taking place, many computer scientists, authors of books on computers and others who are active on the frontiers of this new technology, have been fostering a strange conceit.

They have been asserting that this new fifth generation computer will be able to think and will be intelligent. And if that is not enough a recognized world authority on computers, Sir Clive Sinclair, made an electrifying statement on television, a statement that many will scarcely credit.

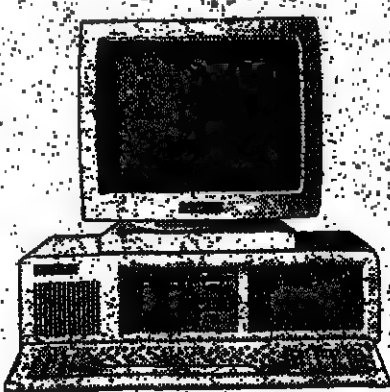
Straightfaced, he told his interviewer, Bernard Levin, that the only difference between the brain of this new computer and ours was that ours had a soul while that of the computer had not.

Faced with this new challenge it is difficult to predict how many civil servants will be basking in their new working practices in front of their word processors by the turn of the century. The speed of change in a technological world is beyond my reckoning.

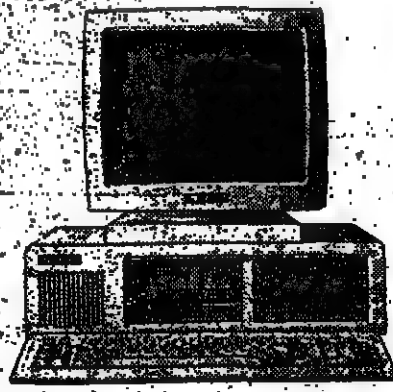
To be concluded

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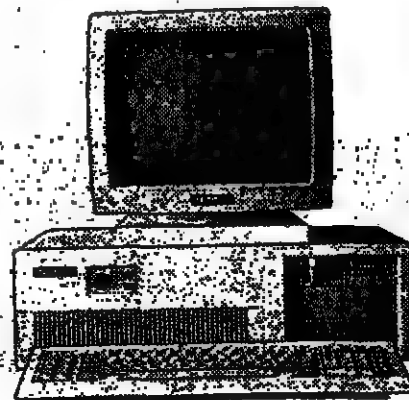
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Prestel moves into the black

By Matthew May

Last October Prestel, British Telecom's public viewdata service, announced it had begun to make a profit in its day-to-day operations for the first time in its six-year existence. Only two years ago it was being suggested that Prestel could never succeed and should be shut down as an expensive mistake.

With an increase of more than 40 per cent in subscriptions over the last year to 65,000 and a hefty growth in the number of Prestel sets in homes rather than offices - now about 45 per cent of total subscriptions - British Telecom hopes there will be enough businesses willing to take the long-term gamble that offering electronic services to home users via Prestel will eventually produce sufficient customers to make them cost-effective.

The latest company to join this band is Telecard Holdings, which recently raised £600,000 in an over-the-counter flotation to set up a 24-hour electronic supermarket. The system, in association with the food and wine retailers, Lalan Foods, lets Prestel users order by TV set food and groceries, from about 3,500 items, which are delivered the same next day. Initially the service will be available only to existing Prestel subscribers in five London boroughs - Westminster, Kensington-Chelsea, Hammer-smith-Fulham, Wandsworth

Users can do weekly shopping

and Camden - an area with about 8,000 Prestel users, although many of these will be in businesses and employers may not take kindly to the idea that staff could key in their weekly shopping requirements using the office terminals.

Orders over £35 are delivered free but the biggest expense, when customers that are not already Prestel users join the system, will be the adaptor needed to link your TV set and telephone to the Prestel network. Telecard plans to offer an adaptor with a year's subscription to Prestel for £126.

Ever since Prestel dropped its computer-connection charge outside business hours, it has become more attractive to home users. Though Prestel managed to achieve a slow success among the business community with its specialist services for areas such as the travel trade and financial sector, pioneering users of Prestel at home were shocked to find a heavy use of the system could result in monthly bills for connection of £20 to £30.

Little surprise then that Prestel was heavily shunned in Britain. The alternative teletext systems, Ceefax and Oracle, broadcast systems which have no further charges after the initial cost of a television set with a teletext adaptor did, however, prove popular and nearly three million households now have a teletext set.

But teletext is not inter-active and cannot offer the sort of tele-shopping and home-banking services available on Prestel as its information flow can only be one-way. Some electronic services have tried to find ways around the need to persuade potential home customers to invest more than £100 in the equipment needed to connect to Prestel.

The Nottingham Building Society, for example, which runs a homebanking service, Homelink, charges only nominal rent for connection equipment to customers with a minimum of £1,000 deposited with it and provides the service free for those with larger balances.

Homelink itself, though highly innovative, wisely requires users to go through several levels of security passwords

Homelink demands security passwords

before money can be transferred but this has the result that many users have commented that it is easier and cheaper to write an ordinary cheque and post it.

What has affected the home use of Prestel most has been the advent of Micronet 800, a service run by Telemap and Prestel, which is aimed at home-computer owners. With a mixture of computer news, reviews and software that can be sent down the telephone line, Micronet is claiming 20,000 subscribers, nearly one in three of all Prestel users and is gamely trying all the options, ranging from a fledgling database on family finance to a complex space game that now has 200 players but can handle 500 and Chatline, an electronic-mail version of Citizen's Band radio. Unfortunately, like the ill-fated CB, it is full of the banal and inane.

Micronet successfully gambled that it would be home-computer owners who would take the most easily to electronic communications in the home. So far the need for home banking and electronic shopping from the comfort of an armchair has yet to be proved.

COMPUTER HORIZONS/4

A new price war about to break out

The market for micros that are expensive for home computers yet not full business machines is showing signs of imminent and fierce price competition.

Atari, manufacturer of the £750 520 ST, has announced a 1 megabyte version - the 1040 ST - with twice the memory of the 520. But at a price of \$900 (£508) for the mono version and \$1,200 (£807) for the colour option it follows that the price of the 520ST will have to be heavily cut despite having been properly available in the UK for only a few months.

American reports predict that the 520ST will be reduced to around \$400 in the US and that a \$300 cut-down version will be made available without a monitor or software for use with television sets.

Hi-tech doubts

There is little comfort to be gained by the computer industry on the prospects for this year from *Business Week's* 1986 outlook. "Customers who bought truckloads of computers a few years ago are still digesting them" says the American magazine, predicting that 1986 will be another year of cost-cutting and consolidation.

But the complexities of modern life could help stimulate demand, the magazine also points out that US superstores are becoming so large customers cannot find what they are looking for. The hi-tech solution for one store in Massachusetts is to provide touch-screen computers that will display a map with flashing trails to a particular item.

Drug aid

A compilation cassette of home-computer games with the proceeds going to help fight drug abuse is to go on sale in March. Several of the software companies involved were also associated with last year's Soft Aid tape, which raised more than £320,000 for



Michael Hart is to take over as the managing director of Nixdorf in the UK after the appointment of the previous managing director, Herman Valt, to manage Nixdorf's north European region. Mr Hart, who was previously manager of the finance division, has been with the company for 10 years.



Business executives who do not use personal computers "are mostly conservative and would probably feel quite inhibited about using a personal computer in a public place", Sony's business computer manager, Alan West, said at the launch of the company's first venture into business micros, a 13 lb portable. This conservatism, said Mr West, was why Sony was not following the conventional wisdom that computers small enough to fit into a briefcase should be battery-powered so busy executives could use them on the move. The SMC 210 micro is IBM-compatible, has two 3½in disc drives, 640K of memory and should have 250 software titles available for it when it goes on sale in the spring. Price will be around £2,200.

Band Aid's famine relief operation

Off the Hook, which will cost £6.99, will contain 10 previous bestselling games donated by companies such as Activision, Beyond, Elite, Firebird, Gremlin Graphics, Melbourne House, Ocean and US Gold.

About £5 from each copy sold will be donated to Prince Charles's Prince's Trust for use in drug-rehabilitation centres and publicity warning of the dangers of drug abuse.

Fraud scare

Nearly a third of British companies believe that their computers are vulnerable to computer fraud, according to a survey by accountants Ernst and Whinney. Six per cent of the 400 companies responding said they fear computer crime could result in their going bankrupt and a quarter admit to the possibility of suffering serious financial loss.

The report, *Attitudes of Companies in Britain to Fraud*, pointed out that though many companies have taken measures to combat potential computer crime, most admit that controls need to be tightened further. One in six firms reported that they had not taken any action to prevent fraud.

Young enterprise

A service to answer the problems of home-computer

part of the reorganization of British Telecom associated with privatization and the separation from the Post Office. Local Customer Services, one of BT's four divisions is being set up as a separate profit centre. Each of 30 new areas is required by OfTel to submit accounting data to prove there is no cross subsidization, and there is a final deadline of late 1987 for these requirements to be met.

BT attributes the delay to the enormous task of transferring manual data on to computer files, with many BT staff involved in an enormous retraining exercise from the ICL mainframes with which they are familiar.

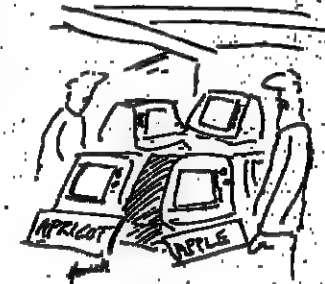
IBM's \$6bn

IBM's end-of-year results are not expected to show any increase over 1984 in terms of profit. The giant is expected to report net profits of between \$8 and \$8.5 billion when it publishes the results next week.

Turnover is expected to be around \$49 billion - a rise of about 5 per cent compared with 1984.

Newsbreak

In last week's Computer Horizons it was stated that EMAP had closed two home computer magazines, *Computing Age* and *QI User*. In fact the *QI User* has been sold to Focus Investments and will be merged with its *QI World* magazine from February.



'I'm afraid of being sold a lemon'

UK events

Which Computer? Show, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, today until Thursday, (01-881 8471)

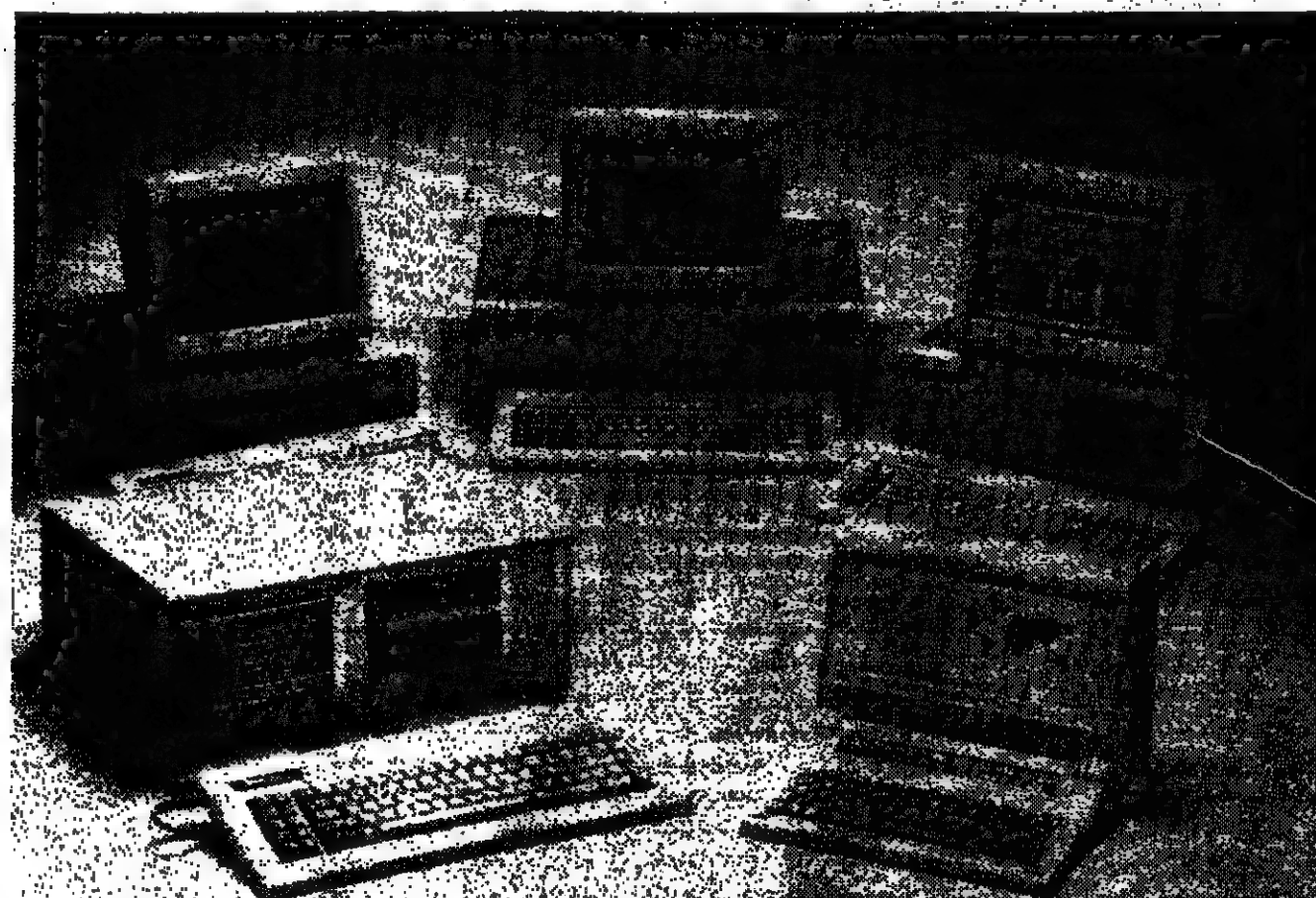
Videotex User Show, Barbican Centre London, January 29-31 (01-808 1161)

Cadpro 88, Novotel, Harmermarth, London W6, February 25-27, (01-890 3818).

Dexpe Europa 88, Olympia 2, London, March 4-6 (01-405 1473)

Atari Computer Show, Novotel, Harmermarth, London W6 March 7-9 (081-468 8635)

Info 88, Olympia, London, March 24-27, (01-847 1001). Commodore Show, Novotel, Harmermarth, London W6, May 9-11, (081-456 8535).



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COMPUTER HORIZONS/5

Have job, but must travel

By Ian Cheseman

America, increasingly a land of opportunity for many of Britain's computer professionals, can also be a country where you have to travel if you want to stay in work.

For those contract programmers who have just finished working on one major project in Louisville, Kentucky, keeping employed has taken them thousands of miles and to all four corners of the United States.

Many of the staff on the contract, installing insurance packages, had been in their jobs for more than three years and had no desire to return to Britain. The problems they faced would have been almost insuperable anywhere else.

One database specialist finished work on December 20 in Louisville and had to start work for a different company 600 miles away in Virginia on January 2. That involved changing schools for her three children, finding a new house, packing furniture and belongings and then driving a hired furniture van to the new town.

This ability to pack up and move at almost a moment's notice can be essential for anyone who is considering working on a contract basis in the United States. Although when people first go to America it is for a fixed-term contract, the lifestyle and salary levels convince many to stay.

JOB SCENE

Work is plentiful if you have the right qualifications but it can be in widely separated areas.

Moving is only one of the problems that face contractors when they change jobs inside the United States. Many of the visas granted to expatriates working in America are linked to specific jobs and are not transferable. In that case you and your new employer have to negotiate with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Dealing with the service is time-consuming, frustrating and usually expensive as you need a good lawyer to guide you through the maze of regulations that govern US immigration policy.

Marriage is one way of circumventing the visa restrictions and of the more than 50 contractors who worked in Louisville six, all male, have married local girls and assured themselves of permanent residence in the United States.

The advantages of changing jobs within the United States are evident. Salaries are easily compared because you already know how much is needed, moving your possessions is easier overland than across the Atlantic, finding out about the area you want to move to is easier because someone you work with is bound to have lived there at some time.

These lessons can be applied to anyone thinking of going to the United States for the first time. Ask the agency for the names and telephone numbers of staff they already have in the area and then call them and find out what it is really like.

Call the American Embassy and ask if it has information on the town and area. Rand McNally publishes a league table of US cities showing quality of life and similar statistics on crime, cultural and sporting facilities.

Most important, check your visa status with the embassy before you go and ensure you are not likely to become an illegal alien.

Be wary when you buy training

By David Guest

The past two years have seen the development of a remarkable paradox in microcomputing: while hardware and software have (if their suppliers are to be believed) become gradually easier to use, the amount of attention paid to training has risen steeply.

Most of the best-selling packages are now the subject of regular training courses offered by their publishers, by their publishers' accredited agents, or by independent training organisations. Some programs can be studied at different levels - introductory and advanced courses, for example.

In general, the purpose is to show the user how to make the most of his purchase. This is a laudable aim. But does it cast doubt on the manufacturers' persistent professions of user-friendliness? Is their pride in the

clarity of their manuals unfounded?

These are important questions, given the price of professional tuition. Training has long been an adjunct of the computer business and it has traditionally been expensive. Applied to hardware and software on a micro scale, the price has not diminished correspondingly.

The questions relating to training depend largely on what users want to do with their computer systems. The well-advised user will have precise ideas of the job to be performed before he spends anything on hardware and software.

But when the preparation has been less rigorous, the style of the program and the quality of the manual will come into play. It must be said that modern programs are, in the main, far

easier to use than some of the cryptic creations of yesteryear.

However, modern software has also increased in sophistication. Ashton-Tate's dBase line, for example, can be perfectly adequate data handling suites but they can also be program generators. Lotus' Symphony, consisting of several programs in one, includes a command language to allow users to extend it still further. This is where the idea of taking full advantage of a product becomes significant.

The need for training is genuine, even in those instances where manufacturers' boasts of clarity are not overstated. But users should be wary; training can be a costly means of gaining confidence.

Just as the software that costs £300 or £400 should be value for money, training that costs £100 or £200 should be too.

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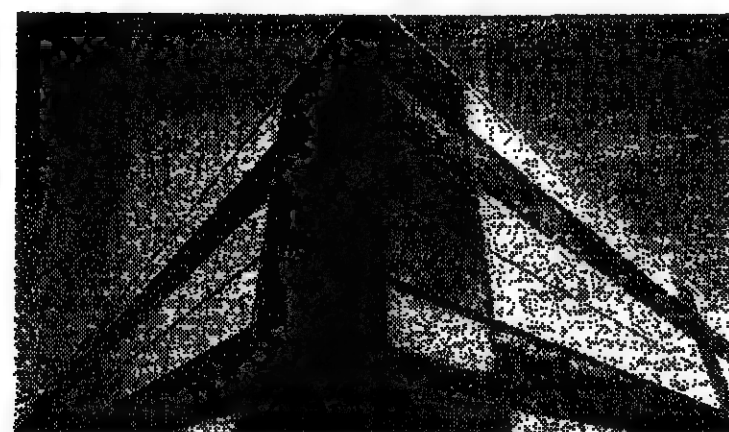
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For further details please contact Leslie Squires. Telephone 01-588 6644, or send a detailed Curriculum Vitae to him at the address below.

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Post Ref. CP510

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Crown Prosecutors will monitor all charges brought by the Police, decide whether court proceedings are appropriate and if so conduct the cases in the Magistrates' Court and prepare such cases for commitment to Crown Court if appropriate. (The West Midlands County provides a good proportion of serious and demanding cases in the workload).

The Chief Prosecuting Solicitor Ian Manson will be pleased to provide additional information on the telephone 021-300 7091.

Applications are invited from anyone with appropriate qualifications and experience but priority will be given to employees of MCCs or the GLC.

Previous applicants need not reapply as they will be considered with other applications received.

For an application form, write or telephone, quoting post reference number, to:

County Personnel Officer, West Midlands County Council, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Queensway, Birmingham B4 7DJ. Telephone No. 021-300 7825.

A 24-hour telephone answering service is in operation.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 31st January, 1986. The County Council has a positive Equal Opportunities Policy to ensure that all applicants are treated fairly. All posts are open to female and male applicants, especially from those presently not in paid employment.

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Applications, in writing, stating age, education and experience to Area Staff Manager/Secretary, National Coal Board, North East Area, Coal House, Team Valley, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, NE11 0JD, by the 31st January 1986. Please quote Ref. X3132.



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Individuals can apply for job sharing. Applicants should therefore be qualified Solicitors and experienced advocates, with a knowledge of the legislation affecting the Housing responsibilities of a local authority. They should be able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the problems facing Lambeth's community and in particular the disadvantaged black, female and disabled groups.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Administration & Legal Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Town Hall, SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722 ext 2389. Closing date 29 January, 1986.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

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PROFESSIONAL TRAINEE COURT CLERK

SALARY - £6,753 to £9,240

Applications are invited for the above post from persons who wish to train for a professional career in the Magistrates' Courts Service. The appointment will provide an opportunity for the successful applicant to gain experience in all aspects of the work of a busy Magistrates' Court whilst being trained as a Court Clerk. Applicants should be either Barristers or Solicitors, although previous experience is not essential. Persons taking finals in May 1986 will also be considered.

Wolverhampton is situated on the western fringe of the County of the West Midlands within easy reach of the attractive Counties of Staffordshire and Shropshire. The department enjoys the facilities of an excellent modern Court complex in the centre of town. Advancement within the salary scale listed above is dependent upon the trainee's progress and the level of responsibility undertaken.

The post is subject to National Conditions of Service and the successful candidate who shows the necessary aptitude may expect to be advanced to an established Court Clerk post, subject to a suitable vacancy occurring with a commencing salary of £11,361 per annum within a period of 12 to 18 months.

Applications marked "Confidential" - Appointment of Professional Trainee" enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees should reach me not later than 7th February, 1986.

C. R. SEYMOUR
Clerk to the Committee

The Law Courts,
North Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1RA.

PROSECUTING SOLICITORS DEPARTMENT

Assistant Prosecuting Solicitors

Grade P.O.a/b (3 posts) £11,280-£12,885

Internal promotions lead to these opportunities to join a highly professional office in the stimulating and developing field of criminal advocacy.

Persons appointed can expect to transfer to the Crown Prosecution Service in April, 1986, when the maximum salary level for this grade of post will be £15,000.

We are looking for Solicitors or Barristers with a real interest in criminal law who can demonstrate the confidence and aptitude for this type of work and who can thrive in a sometimes difficult environment. Relevant post-qualification experience would be advantageous but we will give serious consideration to newly qualified applicants who can persuade us that they have the potential to develop into first class criminal lawyers. The posts are based in Sheffield but the persons appointed may be required to work elsewhere in the County.

This post is subject to the LMGC ring-fence procedure with their agreement it is now being offered on an unrestricted basis. Applications are invited from anyone with appropriate qualifications or experience, but priority will be given to employees of the GLC or MCC's.

Application forms from the Chief Executive (Personnel), S.Y.C.C., County Hall, Barnsley S70 2TN. Tel: Barnsley 286141 Ext 266/665. Please quote post ref. PS100. Closing date, 31.1.86.

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£23,000-£25,500

Heading up a department of 90 you will provide a comprehensive legal, administrative and secretarial service to the Council.

You must be a qualified solicitor with at least ten years' local government service gained in more than one large and diverse authority. Your experience must include the management of both up to 100 staff and a budget of approximately £2m, together with committee administration.

Generous relocation assistance includes grants of up to £3,750 plus full reimbursement of removal expenses, lodging and travel allowances. Temporary housing may be available.

Please telephone Brighton (0273) 29801 Ext. 667 for details and an application form to be returned to the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Brighton, BN1 1JA, by 7 February.

Borough of

Brighton

Litigation

Exeter

salary up to £14,500 plus attractive benefits
London and Manchester Group is looking for an experienced solicitor who will head a small team and report directly to the Litigation Manager.

The work involves advice on and conduct of general and commercial litigation. Experience in consumer credit and property-related matters would be an advantage.

Applicants should have a good law degree and a minimum of three years post admission experience of litigation, preferably gained in a substantial private practice.

We offer an excellent benefits package which includes a subsidised mortgage scheme, relocation expenses, company pension scheme, free lunches, 35 hour week with flexible and good sports and social facilities.

Please telephone Gwilym Price on (0392) 52155 ext 2425 for an application form, or write to Christine Kiloran, Senior Recruitment Officer, London and Manchester Group plc, Winslade Park, Exeter EX5 1DS.

London and Manchester Group plc

COMPANY SOLICITOR

Commercial

c.£17,000

Our client is a private company manufacturing advanced technology products sold through major contracts at home, in Europe and the U.S.A. There is a continuing pattern of strong profitable growth.

This is the first time a Lawyer has been appointed and it emphasises the need for legal involvement throughout all aspects of the company's activities, particularly contractual.

Candidates will be admitted: Solicitors, with a good grounding in commercial law and industrial experience with a preference for an electronics and exporting environment. Willingness to identify with broad company objectives is important.

Salary indicator should not be a barrier to application. Good benefits include relocation assistance to the East Midlands.

Please apply in strict confidence with full details of age, experience, qualifications and earnings, quoting reference no. T1204, to Peter Small at:

QMS Recruitment

Quorn House, 6 Princess Road West
Leicester LE1 6TP

CANADIAN MULTINATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMPANY

SEEKS

Commercially minded Lawyer for its International Financial Services Unit based in Switzerland

POSITION: VICE PRESIDENT LEGAL OF SWISS FINANCE UNIT AND DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Applicant must have at least 3-5 years experience in a medium or large law firm with emphasis on commercial, trade finance, banking and financial legal matters. High academic standing a prerequisite.

Prior exposure to a civilian system and international financing transactions together with the ability to speak a second language such as French or Spanish would be definite assets.

The remuneration package will adequately reflect the seniority of the position. All replies will be treated in strictest confidence.

Please reply to: Box 2268W The Times

London

City
Medium sized practice requires tax planning specialist with up to 2 years relevant post qualification experience A72K preferred.

Central London
Salary c. £13,000
Newly qualified solicitor to undertake high quality commercial conveyancing workload within medium sized practice.

West End
Salary to £20,000
Small to medium sized practice seeks competent solicitor 4 years post qualification for heavy commercial litigation workload.

Central London
Salary c. £12,000
Medium sized practice requires solicitor for busy residential conveyancing workload. Ideal for newly qualified.

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Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
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(cable law person)

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If you're looking for progress, your next step is to contact us. We have clients in London, the suburbs and throughout the country actively seeking Executives, preferably at Associate or Fellowship level with experience in such areas as: Conveyancing, Litigation, Probate and Trust. Our clients offer an interesting range of work, allied with competitive salaries.

Find out more by contacting us:

LAW PERSONNEL
95 Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JF.
Tel: 01-242 1281

BARRISTER

Established civil and chancery chambers in the Temple have vacancy for one member with own practice and seven plus years' call.
CV to Box No 1284 W, The Times.

BARRISTERS CHAMBERS

Common Law set with excellent accommodation and salaries clerk requires barrister of 5 years call and above to assist the senior clerk. Position: Junior Clerk, 7 Essex Buildings, Lincoln's Inn WC2A 3BE.
01 242 0961

Simmonds, Church, Smiles & Co REQUIRE

Two Solicitors for the Litigation and Conveyancing Departments at their Wandsworth office. The first vacancy is for someone with 2-4 years post admission litigation experience including Advocacy where the salary is in the range of £10,000 to £12,000 according to age and experience.

The Conveyancing vacancy will suit someone newly qualified with experience of all types of domestic property work who wishes to develop and expand his or her talents in this and other fields. The salary for this post is in the range of £8,500 to £10,500 according to age and experience.

Please apply with cv to:
Ronald Jones, Messrs Church, Smiles & Co, 94-96 East Hill, Wandsworth, London SW18 or telephone him on 01-870 3506

PROSPECTIVE PARTNERSHIP FOR PRIVATE CLIENT WORK

Winckworth & Pemberton are looking for an experienced Solicitor, generally interested in looking after private clients, to join us with a view to taking over this department and especially the family trust and probate work, developing this with tax planning and financial expertise. The applicant would also be required to supervise conveyancing transactions for private clients. The applicant should be personable, imaginative, patient, with sensitivity, and an ability to communicate clearly and simply. If you are interested please write giving your personal details to: Michael H. Penn, 22 Greencoat Place, Westminster, London SW1P 1DY.

WINCKWORTH & PEMBERTON

Out of London

South Bucks **E Attractive + prospects**
Newly qualified solicitor required by this forward thinking practice for non-contentious work.

Manchester **E Attractive + excellent prospects**
Prestigious City-based practice requires competent solicitor with approx 1 year post qualification experience. Personal injury workload and some advocacy.

Bristol **E Highly competitive + prospects**
Young rapidly expanding practice seeks high calibre commercially orientated solicitor, ideally with 1-4 years post qualification experience of litigation or company work.

South Beds **E competitive**
Satisfying experienced solicitor, preferably up to 3 years post qualification, required by established medium sized practice to manage busy probate department.

Law Personnel
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
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(cable law person)

RADCLIFFES & CO Are looking for

1. A COMPANY COMMERCIAL LAW SOLICITOR with about two years admitted "City" experience to assist the Partners in their busy Company Commercial Department.

2. A COMPANY and TAX SOLICITOR with one to two years admitted experience. The work has a substantial international element. Personality and the ability to deal with private clients will be a major factor in the selection of a suitable candidate.

Applicants should write, enclosing a curriculum vitae, giving a contact telephone number and an indication of salary expectation to:

Colonel T. J. M. Wilson FBIM, Radcliffes & Co, 10 Little College Street, Westminster SW1P 3SJ

01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

WIDE-RANGING
OPPORTUNITIES IN
COMMERCIAL LAW
AND LITIGATION

Durrant Piesse is a well-established City law firm with an extensive practice centred mainly in the financial and commercial areas. The practice is rapidly expanding whilst maintaining a personal service.

To meet the increasing complexity and growth of the market, we are seeking additional lawyers to assume responsibility for wide-ranging, professionally stimulating work in a number of areas:

COMMERCIAL

Banking and Financial Services

We are looking for an exceptionally able solicitor with at least 5 years' relevant experience; early and rapid advancement can be anticipated.

We are also looking for lawyers of up to 2 years' post-qualification experience to handle general banking work.

Corporate and General Commercial

There are opportunities for lawyers with a minimum of 2 years' experience in the areas of corporate law with an emphasis on new issues, and general commercial law.

Employment

We need a pensions lawyer with at least 2 years' experience to join our employment team, where there is considerable scope to develop this aspect of the practice.

Tax

A lawyer with around 2 years' experience in the field of taxation is needed to assist with our practice.

LITIGATION

A number of opportunities exist for newly qualified lawyers who have enthusiasm, good business judgment and the ability to drive litigation matters through to a successful conclusion, to act as personal assistants to partners in the litigation department.

In all cases, we shall seek from applicants, who may be solicitors or barristers, evidence of initiative and intellectual dexterity coupled with the ability to communicate at a senior level within a fast-paced, progressive yet informal and friendly environment. A good academic background, ideally to at least 2:1 degree standard, should, preferably, be complemented by broadly-based articles.

In addition to highly competitive remuneration, we offer excellent scope for career development in a City practice.

Please write in confidence with a full curriculum vitae to:
Tim Street, Durrant Piesse, 73 Cheapside, London EC2V 6ER.

DURRANT PIESSE

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LAWYER
with partnership potential

City

Late 20's

This opportunity arises in a 14 partner firm whose clients are primarily large private and small public companies. The practice aims to combine continued growth with strict maintenance of the personal, high quality service which has generated its success to date. The firm's deliberately high ratio of partners to assistant solicitors ensures that partners remain in close touch with clients.

As part of its planned development programme, the firm now seeks a solicitor with at least two years' conveyancing experience including property development and other commercial conveyancing work. Candidates should possess the drive and ability to earn early progression to partnership.

Please telephone to discuss or send a comprehensive career résumé, including salary history (and, since applications will be forwarded direct to our client, indicating any firms to whom you do not wish to apply), quoting ref 2347/T, to G.J. Perkins, Executive Selection Division.

Touche Ross

The Business Partners

Hill House, 1, Little New Street London EC4A 3TR Tel: 01-353 8011

Outstanding opportunity for
commercially-orientated
YOUNG SOLICITOR

Beaumont and Son, the major City firm and leading specialist in aviation insurance, is expanding and can offer an ambitious and commercially-aware solicitor this challenging opportunity: to play a leading role in the rapid development of its commercial department.

Probably aged around 27 and two years' qualified, you can

expect early responsibility and considerable involvement with the firm's international business.

To attract the right person, we will negotiate a highly competitive salary.

For further information or to apply please contact N.G. Harvie, Beaumont and Son, 1-2 New Street, London EC2M 4TN. Telephone: 01-623 6271.

BEAUMONT AND SON

WIRRAL BOROUGH MAGISTRATES' COURT

COURT CLERK

£8,178-£11,361

Written applications including names of two referees and marked 'Personal' are invited from qualified persons, including recently qualified Solicitors and Barristers. Opportunity to gain valuable and wide experience in busy Merseyside court. Good working conditions. Salary on 5 point scale according to qualification and experience. Closing date 7 February 1986. Interviews 21 February 1986.

C. J. Akred, Clerk in the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Wirral Court, Chester Street, Birkenhead, Merseyside L41 5HW.

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We need more first-class lawyers for our expanding City practice.

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We are seeking young qualified lawyers with good academic qualifications who are prepared to grow with us. Much of our work has an international context which can add a new dimension to any young lawyer's experience.

We are in a position to offer stimulating and rewarding career opportunities. These could appeal both to those who wish to broaden their experience in the challenging environment of a City office, as well as to those who wish to develop a long-term future with us.

If you would like to talk to us about the possibilities open to you please write to Mr. J. M. Hartnett at Barlow Lyde & Gilbert, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2PJ.

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CLYDE & Co

We want you to become an expert.

Shipping litigation requires expertise - you can join us in one of the most interesting and expanding areas of practice in England today.

We need more first-class lawyers to sustain our position in Maritime Law, and in our other specialisations of insurance and reinsurance, aviation, banking and ship finance, building disputes, professional indemnity and commodities.

If you are about to qualify, or have done so within the last few years, have a good academic record, a commercial instinct, and are prepared to work hard, get in touch with us. We can offer you stimulating work in a friendly office, and exceptional career prospects.

Write to Mrs. I. Brown, Corporate Resourcing Group, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL, quoting reference 2123. Telephone: 01-222 5555, or, if you prefer, at home between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. 01-480 6666.

Solicitor

A rare opportunity to start a career with Britain's leading oil company

Esso is expanding its Legal Department and has a vacancy for a young qualified Solicitor to join its highly professional team of lawyers advising all levels of management on a broad range of legal issues.

The following key points will be found in the successful candidate:

- Enthusiasm, initiative and the ability to assume quickly a full share of responsibilities.
- Aged under 30.
- At least 3 years' relevant post-qualification experience in private practice or industry.

Salary is highly competitive according to age, ability and experience.

Initially based in Victoria Street, it is anticipated that as part of our Head Office's relocation, the Legal Department will be moving to a new purpose-built office in an attractive location at Leatherhead, Surrey in 1987/88.

To apply please send your full C.V. to:

Head of Recruitment,
Esso Petroleum Company Limited,
Esso House, Victoria Street,
London SW1E 5JW no later than
29 January 1986.

Esso is an Equal Opportunity Employer and positively welcomes applications from men and women and members of ethnic minority groups.



HILL BAILEY & CO

CONSUMER CREDIT

If you wish to specialise in this field, an opportunity exists to join a practice with an ever increasing client base in the finance and banking industry. The successful candidate will already have some experience in this field.

Please contact Stephen Finch.

LITIGATION

A challenging and rewarding position exists, as an Assistant to our Litigation Partner, for a person with sound experience of High Court, County Court and Matrimonial work. The successful candidate will join our flourishing litigation team and may expect to work with minimal supervision.

Please contact Roger Carter.

Both positions offer an excellent salary with good working environment and excellent career prospects.

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15 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4BY.

01-404 4114.

COMPANY LAWYERS

We are looking for intelligent, self-motivated and hard-working lawyers to join a busy team in our fast expanding Company department.

Applicants should be between 25 and 28, have a good academic background, with 2 to 3 years' experience as a solicitor, preferably with a City firm.

The variety of work is stimulating and demanding, involving client contact at Board level; and the rewards, professionally and financially, are very attractive.

Career prospects are excellent.

If you would like to find out more, please write sending a complete CV to Michael Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

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CORPORATE
FINANCE

To £25,000 + Bens

Our clients, who include leading British Merchant Banks and Stockbrokers, require young graduate Solicitors with commercial acumen to join corporate finance teams and become involved in all aspects of corporate advisory work.

Applicants aged up to 30 should have a good honours degree and are likely to have gained post admission experience in the banking/corporate finance department of a medium to large City practice.

TAX BARRISTERS

To £12,500

On behalf of several of our clients, leading City based firms, we are currently recruiting bright young Barristers with a minimum of six months taxation experience for challenging legal executive positions. Candidates who wish to re-qualify as Solicitors will be encouraged to do so.

Contact John Callen.

Financial Recruitment Specialists
16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU
Telephone 01-583 0073

INTERNATIONAL
FINANCE

£15,000-£40,000

As a leading City recruitment consultancy we have been retained by a number of prime Merchant, Investment and International banks to provide high calibre Solicitors, or suitably qualified Barristers with commercial experience, for a variety of legal advisory and documentary positions. These offer exciting career opportunities and attractive remuneration packages.

COMMERCIAL
LITIGATION

£12,500-£16,000

The rapidly expanding litigation department of this medium sized firm, based in the City, currently has vacancies for two young lawyers. Solicitors with up to 2 years post qualification experience or Barristers with a commercial background will be considered for these positions offering excellent career opportunities.

Company Secretary/
Group Legal Adviser

Wembley

Substantial package + car

A series of acquisitions combined with an enviable growth record have paved the way for this senior appointment at BASF United Kingdom Ltd's new headquarters in North West London.

Reporting to the Managing Director, you will fulfil the formal Company Secretary's role as well as providing the major source of reference to all BASF group companies in the UK on a wide range of legal matters. Key elements will include Company Law and matters involving the OFT or EEC competition policy, the discharge of statutory responsibilities and the conduct of meetings required by law. Frequent liaison with our parent company's legal department in Ludwigshafen will be required and a good working knowledge of German would therefore be an advantage.

You will have graduated in law from University and spent 3 years in practice before moving into industry. Ideally, your industrial experience will have been with a multinational company in the UK for 5 years or so.

The salary and benefits package we envisage will be in keeping with the importance we attach to this developing position.

Please write, enclosing full personal and career details, to The Personnel Manager, BASF United Kingdom Limited, PO Box 4, Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 6GG.

BASF-High Technology

BASF

Conveyancer

ICI has a vacancy for a Conveyancer at its London Headquarters. You will join a specialist team responsible for a wide range of commercial and industrial conveyancing and allied work to meet the needs of the ICI Group and its Pension Funds. The successful applicant will be a Solicitor with 2-7 years' post-qualification experience in this field, who thrives on working at speed in a challenging environment. ICI offers an excellent salary, with

regular reviews and a benefits package including profit sharing and BUPA.

Please send a full CV to:
Mrs Linda Kennedy,

Personnel Officer,
Imperial Chemical
Industries PLC,
Imperial Chemical
House, Millbank,
London SW1P 3JF.
(Tel: 01-834 4444).



OXFORD

Fast expanding conveyancing Co seeks Legal Exec/ Newly Qualified Solicitor to join young ambitious team in Central City Offices, ability to deal with large volume residential, with minimum supervision essential, salary paid.

Please write with full C.V. to:
D JONES
Total Home Services Ltd
5-7 Cambridge Terrace, Oxford

ASSISTANT LEGAL OFFICER

(SOLICITOR) required by the National and Local Government Officers Association. Starting salary £14,709 pa on a scale rising to a maximum of £16,000 pa inclusive of London weighting. Applicants will be considered on the basis of their suitability for the post regardless of sex, race, marital status, sexual orientation or disability. NALGO has a job sharing scheme which may be applicable to this post. Further details and application form from the Personnel Officer, NALGO, 1 Marlborough Place, London WC1H 9AJ. Last date for receipt of completed application form, 9th February, 1986.

